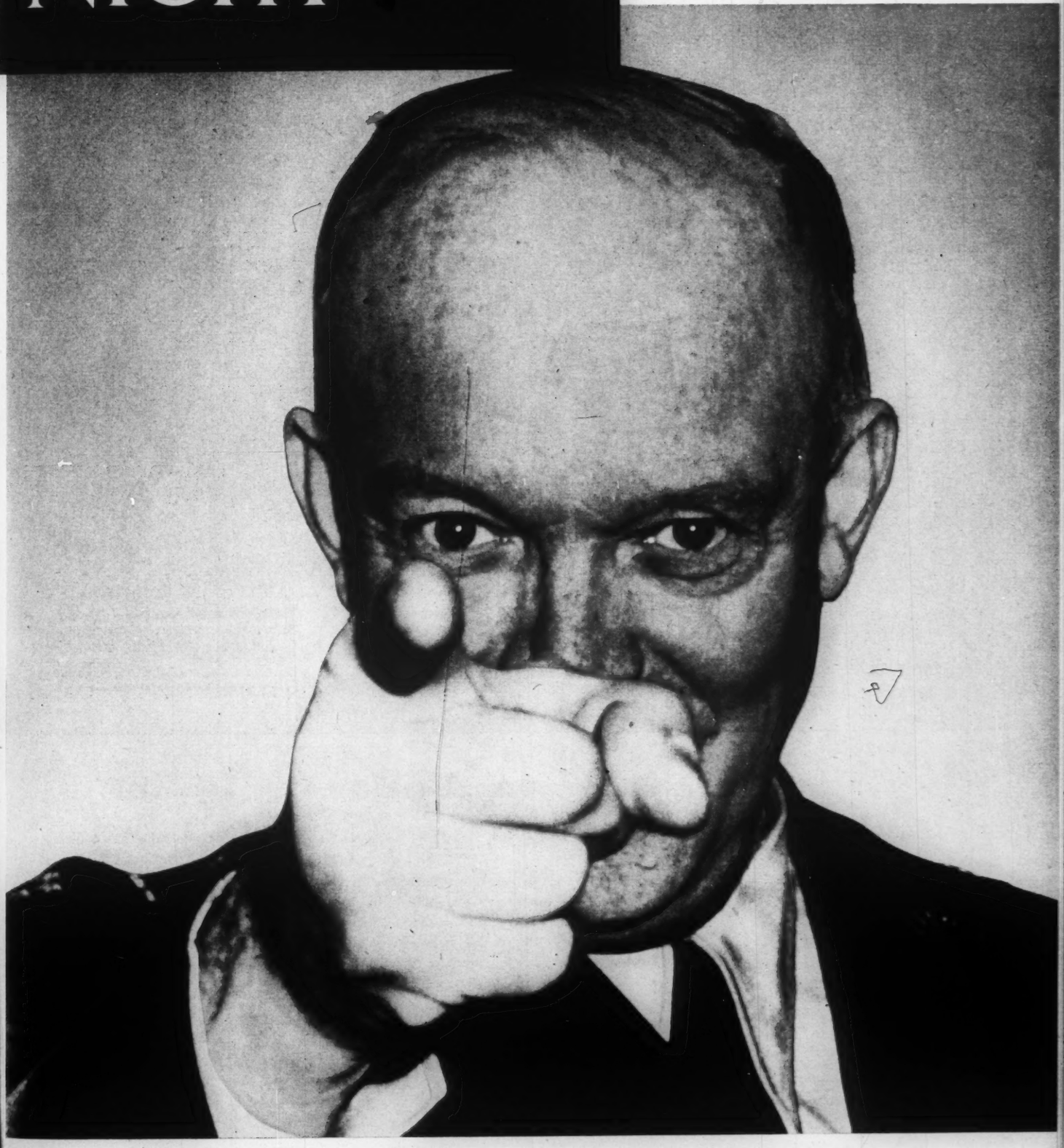
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

YOUR IDLE TONGUE: AN ENEMY WEAPON

SKILLED LABOR: ANOTHER SCARCITY

FEBRUARY 13, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 19



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Where Progress Weds Tradition:

NEW BRUNSWICK

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 19 Whole No. 3015

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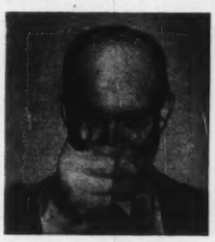

Cover: While many veterans justly feel that one war is enough for them, **General Dwight Eisenhower** has given up a comfortable and honored position as university president and risked his military reputation—perhaps his aspirations to the presidency—to take on the onerous task of organizing an Atlantic Army. But at least this most popular soldier of our time must be gratified at the almost universal agreement that he is the man for the job. Reports from the West European capitals and Ottawa show that he has already been able to give a big lift to the morale of the United States's allies. Now his report to Congress is expected to be decisive in producing a substantial American contribution in troops for Europe.—*International News Photo.*

Coming Up: Next stop in the SATURDAY NIGHT "Canada Series" is NEW BRUNSWICK. The story about the province will be by writers Stuart Trueman and Melwyn Breen . . . Next week in the World of Women will be "More Views on Jewish-Gentile Marriages". . . Willson Woodside will make a special analysis of the foreign situation, and suggest some of the courses that may be ahead of us . . . Business Front will carry a report on Alberta's tar-sands.

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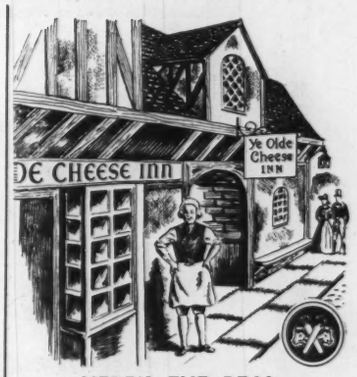

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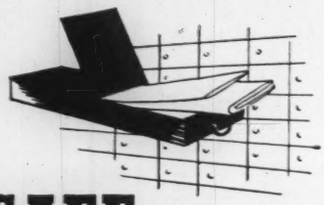

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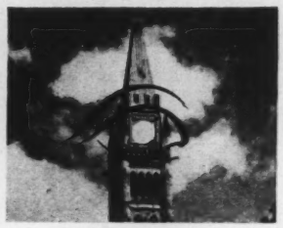

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTROLS TIMETABLE

WITH the cost of living at a new high of 172.5 on January 2, the Government's forthcoming request to Parliament for stand-by powers to control prices may arouse some false hopes. It's still right to ask "if," rather than "when," controls will be put into force. *If* the Government does have to start a price control system, don't expect it for another six months at the very least. It will take at least that time to see how the U.S. controls work out. Present Government thinking is: "If the U.S. controls don't work, there's nothing we *can* do about it; if they do work, there's nothing we *need* to do." This is oversimplification. The need for controls here might arise out of our own conditions whatever happens in the U.S. But the present intention is certainly to fight inflation by fiscal measures rather than physical controls.

On the other hand some of the controls on basic materials may be nearer than many people think. Steel is top of the list, and the best present guess is that it will be under full control within three months. Second are nonferrous metals; full control might follow for them soon after.

ENTENTE

PREMIER **René Pleven** of France made an excellent impression in Ottawa. He will be 50 in April; he's vigorous, tactful and good-humored. So long as France is led by such vigorous democrats as Pleven, Schuman and Moch, the Franco-Canadian entente is secure. It has already meant a good deal within the NATO Councils, where Canada insists that the 12-nation partnership must be a full partnership with no private agreements among a select group.

The clearest announced upshot of Pleven's visit was that France is pressing for an international commodity agreement for a "fair distribution" of newsprint. From the Canadian point of view the main difficulty is to persuade the Americans to give up some of the 89 per cent of Canadian production which they now buy. Considering how much we talk about the need for public information, Pleven seems to have a case.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

PROMOTION of Lieut. General **Charles Foulkes** to be Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff committee is no kick upstairs. At the early age of 48 he has already been Chief of Staff for 5½ years, and latterly he has had an increasing burden as chairman of the chiefs of staff and chief military spokesman for Canada in NATO. Observers who have heard him in international meetings agree that he handles them most ably: his combination of tact and toughness has won him very high regard. In his new position he will be parallel to General Omar Bradley in the U.S. and to the top generals in several European countries. He will be relieved of the detailed Army duties which fall to the CGS. In international meetings, in the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and as senior military adviser to Defence Minister **Claxton,** he will now have a tri-service role.

It was a foregone conclusion that when a new CGS was needed the post would go to Lieut. General **Guy Simonds,** formerly head of the National Defence College. The Army will enter its new and difficult phase under a very vigorous and forceful leader, a man with a brilliant analytical mind and a master of tactics.

The Air Force is not too happy about losing Air Vice Marshal **F. R. Miller** to the National Defence College. They would like to have kept him in a more active role. But the clinching argument was that General "Jock" Whiteley of the British Army and General Simonds (who succeeded him) have given our National Defence College a comparable standing to that of Staff Colleges in U.S. and U.K.

BUTTER IS SLIPPERY

SUREST way to get a frown from any Cabinet minister last week was to say the word "butter." During January Agriculture Minister **James Gardiner** was busy "softening up" his colleagues, both publicly and privately, to accept import controls. As soon as the full Cabinet had a chance to meet after his own spell as acting PM, Gardiner got them to issue an order-in-council putting butter imports under permit. It was dated January 24. On January 27—the Saturday before the Monday on which Prime Minister Holland of New Zealand was due to arrive — the Cabinet rescinded the order-in-council.

Nobody wanted to talk about the change of front; but as far as could be gathered three factors contributed. (1) The ministers concerned with trade policy rallied their forces and pointed out how easily the principle of protective import prohibitions could be used against us. (2) An agreement was worked out with the firms which are importing butter from New Zealand, which will enable their supplies to be distributed in a unified plan along with the stocks from the Government's butter pool. (3) Word came through the trade that no additional imports were contemplated.

So the Cabinet's collective conscience about free trade principles reasserted itself. And Prime Minister Holland capped this happy solution by agreeing to limit NZ exports to Canada so as not to embarrass our own producers.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Padlock Law Not Vindicated

WHILE the Managing Editors of Canada were in annual conference at Quebec City the other day, they were addressed by a minister of the Duplessis cabinet, Hon. Antoine Rivard, on the subject of freedom of the press. Monsieur Rivard undertook, in the course of his talk, to justify the Padlock Law of his province. Since the address formed part of the ceremonies of a banquet tendered to the editors by the province of Quebec, no protest or rebuttal on the spot was to be expected. This part of the Minister's remarks was not, however, greeted with vociferous applause.

One assumption which seemed to be running through the speaker's mind was this: The world has now seen the true menace of Communism. We, in Quebec, saw it all the time. You criticized our Padlock Law when it was passed. Now, we hope, you see that we were right to take such drastic action.

If such an assumption was there, it misses the point. The objection which a liberal feels to such legislation as the Padlock Law is not to the ends, but to the means. The manner of application of the Padlock Law is obnoxious to the principles of the parliamentary democrat. It is arbitrary power in the hands of the executive. Such arbitrary power may be inescapable at a time of war or internal convulsion. But the instincts and reasoning of the liberal reject such a device at any time of lesser peril or emergency.

Deep Roots

The Padlock Law is aimed at sedition. Sedition is an offence in Canada and always has been. It is an offence in Common Law, going back to the mists of early organized society. It was codified from the Common Law in Canada and is now incorporated in three sections of the Criminal Code. Section 98 was added in 1920. When Section 98 was repealed in 1936, a subsection was added to Section 133 of the Criminal Code which in the opinion of legal experts at the time (I believe Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was among them) covered much of the ground of Section 98.

It may be that Section 133 is still not adequate, in the light of the current menace of Communism and other seditious forces. The argument of the liberal is that if so, the law should be appropriately strengthened, but that additional powers should be placed in the hands of the executive only when the situation grows so serious as to make such a step imperative.

Under Section 133 of the Criminal Code, members of an organization which advocates the overthrow of government by violence may be prosecuted for seditious conspiracy. That is one thing. To set up machinery by which proof of membership in any specified organization automatically condemns an individual of a grave offence is something else.

"Due process of law" is one of the fundamental pillars of freedom as we know it. The enormous importance of protecting the individual by ensuring that if charged he will be fairly tried, subject to safeguards that history has shown to be necessary, surely needs no elaboration at this late date.

First Breach

During the hearings of the Rowell-Sirois commission in 1938, the former Chancellor of Germany, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, testified for a day, the nature of the former German federation being the chief subject of the Commission's curiosity. But while he was giving evidence, Dr. Brüning was asked some questions about the breakdown of the Weimar Republic, which, I suppose was as close to a liberal democracy as Germany has ever known. What crumbled first when such a liberal regime sank into totalitarian slavery? What were the supports of freedom which were first assailed by the dictators? Which were most vital to hold?

As a newspaperman I recall that I fully expected Dr. Brüning to speak first of the freedom of the press. Actually he singled out as the most important protection of human liberty this principle: "the independence of the judiciary."

The separation of the executive from the judiciary, and particularly the guarantee that the executive cannot invade the rights and powers of the judiciary, are well known to political scientists to be indispensable aspects of personal freedom.

Even against the serious menace of Communism, it is unwise, as well as a betrayal of liberal principles, to allow the executive of a government to move into a position where it can condemn a person without due process of law. Indeed, such actions may be regarded as a subtle encouragement of Communism, which thrives where tyranny is rampant, but tends to sicken and fail in the presence of a vigorous liberal democracy.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing

Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

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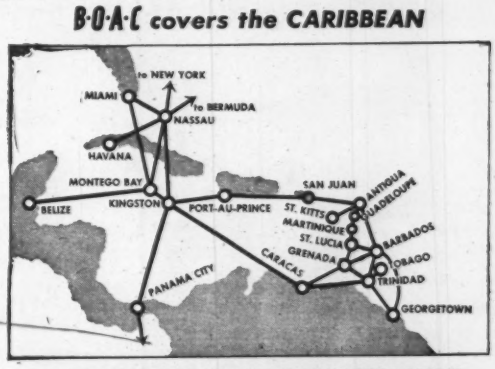

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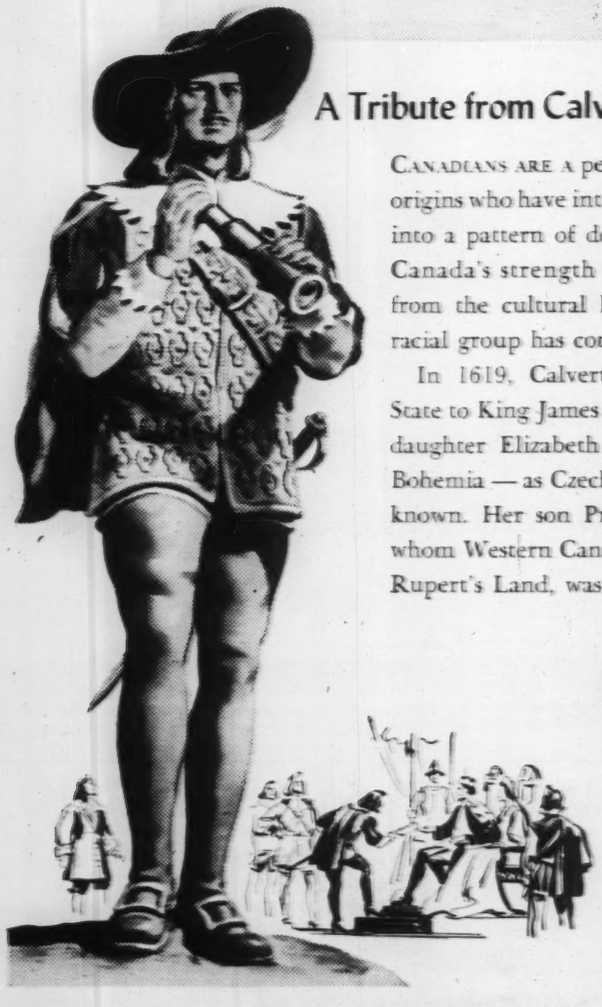

A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Czechoslovakian Descent

CANADIANS ARE A people of many racial origins who have interwoven themselves into a pattern of democracy. Much of Canada's strength and vitality stems from the cultural heritages that each racial group has contributed.

In 1619, Calvert was Secretary of State to King James I. That year James' daughter Elizabeth became Queen of Bohemia — as Czechoslovakia was then known. Her son Prince Rupert, after whom Western Canada was first named Rupert's Land, was the first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Thus our ties with Czechoslovakia reach back over 300 years.

The original Czech and Slovak settlers came to the Canadian West in the 1880's. Since then many more thousands have chosen Canada as their home.

Their folksongs and needlework have contributed to Canada's culture, while their industry, honesty and thrift have made them honoured members of the great Canadian Family.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 19 February 13, 1951

China Is Not Japan

THE dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan had the effect of putting an end to the powers of resistance of that country. There seems to be a considerable body of opinion in the United States which is convinced that the dropping of a couple more bombs on China would have a precisely similar effect. There is no justification for any such belief.

Japan is a group of islands, with a rather highly industrialized economy — for an over-populated country. The war which she was carrying on (and in which she was obviously already losing ground) against the United States and its allies was a war of sea and air power, in which the maintenance of industrial activity was a prime essential.

China is a part of the great land mass of Eurasia, is very little dependent on industry of the modern type, and could, with the assistance of Russia, maintain its power of resistance against the forces of UN for a very long time in spite of any atomic bombing which could be brought to bear upon it. Nor would even the combination of atomic bombing with such economic sanctions as the UN could enforce make very much difference. The effectiveness of the atom bomb in Japan is no argument at all for a similar effectiveness against a great and densely populated land-mass country with unlimited manpower, dependent chiefly on agriculture, and able to draw industrial supplies from a friendly country with a conterminous border.

The light-hearted attitude of the United States about China has apparently been somewhat mitigated in the last few days, and the spread of better information about the true nature and strategy of atomic bombing will mitigate it still further. History will, we fancy, eventually award a good deal of credit to those nations, and those individuals among their leaders, who strove for delay and moderation during the critical weeks of January.

Labor's Share of Income

THE *Ontario CCF News*, whose editors we are afraid know better, is trying to persuade the Ontario electorate that there is only fourteen cents' worth of labor in every dollar's worth of automobile. The automobile manufacturing industry in Canada is of course very largely an assembling industry; it puts together parts which have already been brought to a considerable state of completion by other industries. The suggestion of the article is that a 10 per cent rise in wages should not add more than a dollar and a half or so per hundred dollars to the selling price. "On a dollar basis," says the article, "wages and salaries went up about 56 million dollars in the ten-year period (from 1939) while the factory price went up $325 million."

This of course completely ignores the fact that wages also went up in the industries which supply the parts, and for that matter also in the mines and forests from which come the iron, the coal, the wood and rubber which are the chief prime raw materials. The lengths to which Socialists will go in order to convince the unwary voter that it is the owners of capital who are alone responsible for the rise in the price level are well exemplified in this article in the CCF's chief Ontario organ.

The real relation between wages and the value of the total product of industry is shown by the analysis of national income prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1948, according to that computation, salaries, wages and supplementary labor income totalled 7.1 billions, and investment income of all kinds totalled only 2.5 billions. If we omit military pay and allowances there are no other classes of income except farm operations and other unincorporated business, which in that year totalled 2.9 billions, and which are a mixture of interest, profit and pay for work done.

Taking the net national income as a whole, 12.6 billions, it would seem that payment for work

PASSING SHOW

WE FIND a deep significance in the fact that the first organization to come out this year with a protest against "progressive" educational methods is the Canadian Martyrs Parent-Teacher Association.

Chief Justice Rinfret says the differences between French and English-speaking Canadians are all minor. One of them is that French Canadians have more minors.

Real estate agents in BC have to pass an exam to get their licences. Wonder if the examiner asks them to define a "bungalow," a "storey-and-a-half" and a "central location."

The *Brantford Expositor* wants children to be designated by numbers until they are old enough to pick their own names. "Here, Six, find out what Eleven is doing and tell him to stop."

Seems to us that the U.S. has recognized China by designating it as an aggressor.

It was no surprise to us to learn that plumbers get more than professors. What does stagger us is the discovery that some people think they shouldn't.

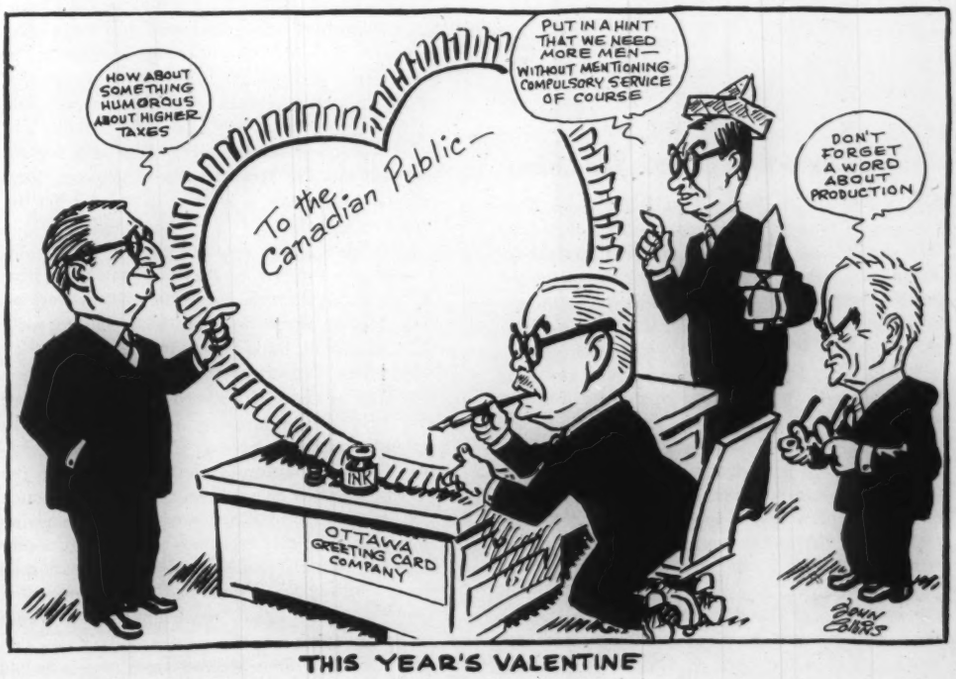
"The Socialists have made success a crime in this country," writes a British commentator. At least they have pretty well made it cease to pay.

City mail deliveries are to be reduced to one a day, and please don't write us too many letters, because the postman doesn't like the weight.

Now that the "aggressor" button has been prepared for General Mao the next thing is to find somebody who will pin it on him.

The day of "Bohemian haunts" has gone, says a London, England, restaurateur. Yes, somehow the title "Czechoslovakian haunts" lacks the old allure.

Lucy says that the preachers of race hatred must be very sure either that they themselves are not going to heaven or else that the people they hate aren't.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DOWN

THIS YEAR'S VALENTINE

performed constitutes something between 66 and 75 per cent of the whole; in incorporated business it is just about 74 per cent, but in unincorporated business and farming it is probably lower. By taking the single final operation in one industry and putting it against the final product of that industry, the Socialists seek to persuade us that it is 14 per cent.

Ontario Leads the Way

THE announcement by Premier Frost of a measure to prohibit the rejection of an applicant for employment upon grounds of race or religion alone (for that is the substance of any Fair Employment Practices Act such as the Ontario Government has been asked to put on the statute book) is a further indication of the broad-minded and progressive thinking which is now dominating Queen's Park.

Such legislation is unquestionably a limitation of the rights and powers of the employer; but the nineteenth-century concept of the absoluteness of those powers has long since broken down. There are already several motives which the employer is not permitted to obey in dealing with his employees, and nobody now argues that he should be permitted to obey them. The chief of them is the purpose of preventing the organization of his workers, and employers have long since reconciled themselves to the fact that they must not dismiss, or refuse to hire, anybody merely because he is expected to engage in union activity. They will find it much easier to reconcile themselves to being unable to refuse employment to a Negro, a Buddhist or an Englishman, merely because of his race, religion or nationality; for very few employers wish to do so by their own preference, and what exclusion employers practise is usually due to a belief that their customers or their other employees want them to.

The chief value of the projected law will lie in the fact that the employer can now say to any customer or worker who asks him to discriminate, that he is forbidden by law to do so. The demand for such discrimination is usually not at all widespread, but a very small amount of it can produce very disastrous effects if it is tolerated by the law and by public feeling. The new law will place Ontario in the forefront of the Canadian Provinces in the effective adoption of a principle which is a basic concept of the United Nations organization, a prime doctrine of modern humanitarianism, and a most important step towards the unification of the human race.

Extorting Dollars for China

THE editor of the *Shing Wah Daily News*, the Canadian Chinese newspaper, has performed a very useful service in bringing to light the methods employed by the present Chinese government to possess itself of the American dollars which it so urgently needs. They are identical with those employed by earlier totalitarian governments, notably that of Herr Hitler, for the same purposes. All that is needed is a knowledge of the cases where a family affection exists between somebody in China and somebody who has money in a free country (which knowledge is easily obtainable from the records of past remittances), and an absolute ruthlessness in applying pressure to the members of the family who are under the totalitarian régime. No moral scruples restrain such a government when it is a matter of extorting a few American or Canadian dollars by the starvation, torture, mutilation or anything short of death (which is too final) of somebody who can

HE BARED *Mao's extortion scheme for Canadian Chinese:* Shing Wah News *Editor W. C. Wong.*

purchase a temporary security by invoking the financial aid of a relative abroad.

Such remittances would of course be prohibited in a period of actual or declared warfare, and we may be confident that all possible means will be employed to secure them while they are still permitted. That such methods excite no horror in the breasts of those who are committed to the Communist doctrine is a measure of the extent to which acceptance of that doctrine obliterates the feelings of common humanity.

Col. McCormick's Editors

THE American Irish are a much more powerful force in United States journalism than the relative numbers of their race in that country would suggest. That circumstance is easily accounted for: they are the only strongly Roman Catholic element in the population to whom English is a native language, and when the bulk of the Catholic immigration was continental European they promptly assumed the role of spokesman in journalism, politics and several other spheres. (The history of the world would have been quite different from 1875 onwards if the English and Scots had never introduced English into Ireland and had left the Irish to communicate in their original Erse. Thus is tyranny avenged upon the tyrant.)

Until the last two or three years there was no ground for surprise in the fact that the native American isolationists and Britain-haters were always able to secure brilliant Irish pens to write their editorials. Subconsciously these editors always comforted themselves with the reflection that after all, even if England and Scotland were very properly punished by a German conquest, Ireland would still have a "Christian" power between it and the hordes of the East. But in the present situation the policies of Col. McCormick and ex-President Hoover must surely be giving the Irish-American editorial fraternity furiously to think. With a Communist régime established from Vladivostok to Holyhead, the position of a Costello or De Valera régime in Ireland would surely be uncomfortable, even if Dublin was able to detach Northern Ireland from the erstwhile United Kingdom and hold it as a sort of South Korea for "our" side of the world struggle.

It is therefore a matter of some surprise to us that the isolationist newspaper proprietors are still able to decorate their mastheads with Irish names and their editorial and foreign-correspondent columns with extremely dexterous Irish argumentation. Is it possible that the Irish in the United States have now been away from the Ould Sod for so long that its fate no longer interests them? Or are they so confident of Irish persuasiveness that they look forward to the time when, all the rest of Europe having passed for a while under the sway of the barbarians, Ireland will once again perform its historic function of keeping civilization in cold storage for a few centuries and then spreading it afresh in lands beginning to tire of the Gospel according to St. Marx? That would be a long, long view.

The New Criticism

THERE is a new kind of reporter on the staffs of Canadian daily newspapers in those Provinces which permit the sale of alcohol with meals and the provision of "music" or other forms of entertainment with both. He is known as the "nitery critic," and his job, which sounds to us like one of the most painful in the whole round of journalism, is to get something into the paper almost every day about the songsters, songstresses and acrobats who are currently providing entertainment in the local night spots—and most of whom, if they had appeared on the bill of an old-fashioned continuous vaudeville show, would have been dismissed by the vaudeville critic with silence or a bare mention in the "also appeared." (There are performers, even in today's niteries, who deserve a serious criticism, but they are very few.)

Nobody can convince us that more than one-half of one per cent of the readers of these dailies are interested in what the nitery critic has to say about the nitery performers, or in what anybody could have to say about them. The column is run because the niteries advertise, and the niteries have performers because there is nothing else that they could advertise. They all sell the same liquor (some of them cut it more than others, but that is not a suitable fact for advertising), and there is a definite limit to the amount of boosting that can be done for any method of cooking spare-ribs or currying chicken-wings, or decorating slabs of pie with ice cream. Hence the entertainers, who can be advertised, and hence the nitery column, to please the advertisers.

We have no objection to all this, except that it cuts down still further the amount of space available for news, which was already seriously curtailed by the enormous multiplication of comic strips, pictures of Florida and California bathing girls, and other syndicate features. It is annoying, when we want to know the latest British government order about "nuts, unground, other than groundnuts," to have it thrown out to make room for a column on the "Three Tip-Tap-Topp-Toes" who are wiggling between the tables of the Maharajah at 11.30 every night; but we shall have to put up with it.

Henry Wise Wood

COOPERATION, as a method by which an occupational class may advance its own interests, has not been a conspicuous success in Canada. It did, however, achieve magnificent results for the wheat farmers of the prairies when they were helpless against the methods of the grain elevator companies which alone could buy their products; and in that period the great figure of Western

cooperation, Henry Wise Wood, attained a fame which has always puzzled non-prairie Canadians. It will not puzzle them much less after perusal of "Henry Wise Wood of Alberta" by William Kirby Rolph (UT Press, $3.75), for the truth is that Wood dominated Alberta more or less completely for about 20 years simply by the magnetism of his personality and his obviously sincere devotion to the farmers' interests. These no biography can convey.

Even had he been born in Canada, or come here at an earlier age than 45, he would probably still have stayed out of active Canadian politics, in which he did not feel at home. His ideas about political methods greatly influenced the thinking of Albertans, and probably had much to do with Alberta's rejection of the CCF; for he advocated political action by economic groups, and opposed all permanent combination of different groups to form a political party. The organization of the Alberta wheat growers into a loyal and united yet purely voluntary association was his life work, and the swift-moving pace of the between-wars era had moved beyond him before he died in 1941. He hated the compulsory 100 per cent Pool; he hated Government marketing; he disliked Socialism; he disliked controls; he distrusted political parties. Cooperation was the way to perfect democracy, and "The Kingdom of Heaven and perfect democracy are synonymous terms." He was born in Missouri on a slave-owning farm in 1860.

Mr. Rolph has done all that a meticulous study of the documents can do, but Wood is not in the documents. No historian can make you feel Wood's handshake or look into Wood's eyes or listen to the rolling periods of his oratory. He was the ordained precursor for an Aberhart, and his Aberhart duly arrived, converting the anti-party instincts of the Alberta grain growers into love for a new party which was to be a thorn in the flesh to all old parties.

Ruddigore

"We're going to give the Chinese a bloody nose somewhere in the south."—Statement attributed to General Douglas MacArthur, in an Associated Press despatch.

REPUBLICAN *senators, looking for goats,*
And enraged at the mess in Korea,
Have stated that crossing the thirty-eight line
Was entirely MacArthur's idea.
But General Mac,
Who intends to go back,
Tells the world, after serious study:
"Just take it from me,
The heathen Chinee
Will be wearing a nose that is bloody."

A bundle of nerves is your Johnny Canuck
Who's engaged in employment that's gainful—
Each headline, each broadcast awakens his fears;
Conscription's a subject that's painful.
But cheer up, my lad;
Though the outlook is bad,
We rejoice in this hopeful appraisal:
"Down South, never fear,
The Chinese 'volunteer'
Will be having a hemorrhage nasal."

On one thing our press seems completely agreed:
The direction in which we are headin'—
However, one voice would appear to deny
We're approaching that grim Armageddon.
MacArthur's averred
(And we hope he was heard
By the Communist Sino-Russ axis):
"Each minion of Mao
In Korea, I vow,
Will be down with severe epistaxis."

J.E.P.

Boswell Performs Boswell

by B. K. Sandwell

THE "London Diary" of James Boswell owes its sensational instantaneous sale to a single one of its many qualities. It is a one-man Kinsey Report on the sexual behavior of the Scottish male (but in London, and very much out of the Presbyterian Church) in the 1760's. James Boswell had by nature precisely that completely frank, unabashed, objective attitude towards his own doings and misdoings which the Kinsey investigators are supposed to be able to produce in their "subjects". Except that he does not use, and probably did not know, the word "orgasm", he might have been doing his own case history for some pre-Freudian "survey".

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

Fifty years ago these particular passages would have been expunged, and the diary published with rows of dots to pique our curiosity. Its serious value would not have been much diminished, but its popularity would have been greatly so. But then fifty years ago James Boswell was not in much repute anyhow; he was generally regarded as a conceited young man with a good memory, who had the extraordinary luck to be admitted to the intimacy of Samuel Johnson and the equally extraordinary discernment to take exhaustive notes of his conversation.

All that has been vastly changed since 1900, and James Boswell now ranks among the most interesting figures of his time, a ranking which this diary and its successors of later years will raise yet higher. The lateness of this recognition is generally attributed to the influence of Macaulay, who sought to explain away his obvious triumph as a biographer "on the supposition of inspired idiocy". But the nineteenth century had little power of appreciation of so peculiar a character anyhow.

(That inner, secret, life of each individual's mind, in which we today are so passionately interested, was treated by the nineteenth century as if it either did not exist or ought not to exist, and in either case was no proper subject for examination.)

London Leave Will I Not

The uniqueness of Boswell lies in the fact that while he was perhaps the most assiduous lion-hunter that literary history has ever known, he pursued only those lions whom his personal judgment declared to be worthy of that title, and he pursued them in such a way that they became extremely fond of him very early in the acquaintance and usually remained fond of him until the end; and he achieved this without undue fawning or flattering. Those whom he selected as his prey he pursued because they interested him, not because they were famous; and he pursued them because he considered that the best life a man could live was one spent in the society of interesting people.

His determination to live that sort of life was as intense as his conviction that it could not be lived anywhere except in London. In what is surely the finest example of emphasis by reversal of order in all English correspondence, he writes, at 22, to his patron Lord Eglinton imploring him to remember that "London leave will I not". There is nothing derogatory to Scotland in this determination; he would have refused just as doggedly to live anywhere except in London if he had been born in Dublin or York or Plymouth; he had to have a metropolis. And the qualities that make the London of 1760 interesting to us are precisely the qualities which made it interesting to him, and it is his curiosity in searching them out, and his skill in recording them, which make his writings so valuable among our evidences of what that London was like. And if James himself was a little rough on "the Doric", surely that score is evened up by the passionate devotion of his son, Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, to Robert Burns, for whose Doon monument he raised £2,000 by his own exertions.

Life, with James Boswell, was a perpetual performance; he was constantly performing the character of James Boswell as he conceived that James Boswell ought to be. Most of the time he was thoroughly satisfied with both the concept and the performance; but there were intervals when as spectator he practically hissed himself off the stage in a mood of savage self-depreciation. This is the explanation of his addiction to diarying; in his diary he was performing to himself for his own admiration, and he needed no other audience.

Putting On a Show

He usually wrote the diary several days after the period which it covered, and it often happened that the particular concept of James Boswell which he was performing on Tuesday looked pretty silly on Friday, but even then he reflected that the performance was good though the role was poor. On March 12, 1764, he thinks his chances of getting the kind of officer's commission that he wants are very slim. "I ruminated of hiding myself from the world. I thought of going to Spain and living there as a silent morose Don. Or of retiring to the sweeter climes of France and Italy. But then I considered that I wanted money. I then thought of having obscure lodgings, and actually looked up and down the bottom of Holborn and towards Fleet Ditch for an out-of-the-way place. How very absurd are such conceits! Yet they are common." In other words he feels that he has put on an interesting show for himself to watch; and the astonishing thing is that now that we are admitted to watch it with him, two centuries later, we have to admit that it *was* a mighty interesting show.

Is there something peculiarly Scottish about this? Take a look at two more recent Scottish literary figures, Robert Louis Stevenson and J. M. Barrie. Is there not in a great deal of their writing precisely this same quality, of playing a part, not for the benefit of a public audience, but for themselves? And is not the sense of being admitted to this performance a great part of the pleasure which we derive from both writers? The character which each of them performed was doubtless not precisely that which will be presented when they appear before their Maker at the Day of Judgment; but in both cases, as with Boswell, it was an interesting character, beautifully performed, and we see the whole performance.

For the moment, with Boswell, only the first act. But there are many other acts to come. It seems possible that eventually even Napoleon will be less voluminously documented than this little Scotsman. Of the present instalment McGraw-Hill handle for Canada the American edition ($6.50) and the English edition is distributed by British Book Service ($4.25).

THE CENSUS: New Noses Will Make News

by Robert Mahaffy

CANADA could save herself about $4,000,000 this summer, but she probably won't. It could be done simply by linking national registration with the census.

The census will cost about $9,000,000, it is estimated by Government officials. National registration with the census would add another $1,000,000 to the cost. If they are done separately, national registration will cost an estimated $5,000,000.

The reason the saving will not likely be made, say officials of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is that they are expressly forbidden by law to reveal information about any individual acquired during the census-taking, even to other Government departments.

This is just one of the many problems DBS officials will have to face when Canada counts its people this summer.

This June about 18,000 enumerators will begin making the rounds in a gigantic stock-taking of our human resources that will reveal the progress the Dominion has made in the first half of this century. On its findings—all of which will not be compiled until March, 1953—will lean government, business, social welfare, justice and education agencies.

The 1951 census, more searching and streamlined than the one 10 years ago, will coincide with a 22-country census of the Americas. This is the first attempt to gather vital economic data about the 300 million inhabitants of North and South America at approximately the same census period.

We look on Canada as a young country. The popular notion is that agriculture still employs more people than any other industry. Many people think Quebec has more families than any other province; that a girl's chances of getting married are greater there. Not one of these concepts is true.

Canadians are aging. In 1881 our average age was 24.7; in 1941 it was 30.4 years. Age distribution is important, for this factor influences employment, marriage, birth rates and death rates, immigration and criminology, business surveys and government legislation. The number of males under five years of age has decreased in Canada from 13.9 per cent in 1881 to 9 per cent in 1941. It will likely be higher in 1951. Proportion of males 70 years of age and over rose from 2.3 in 1871 to 3.9 in 1941, and was estimated at 4.7 in 1950.

More than twice as many persons are employed in trade, transportation, finance and service industries as in agriculture. Manufacturing has passed farming by 382,000 workers (November, 1950). But more than four times as many people still are employed on farms as in four of the primary products industries—fishing and trapping, forestry, mining and quarrying. The long-term trend away from the farms to the cities is continuing; agriculture showing a loss of 79,000 workers for the period from October, 1949, to November, 1950.

The number of families in Canada is increasing, but the average size of the family in the country as a whole is going down. The increase in the number of families is important to many industries, for the sale of radios, refrigerators, kitchen ranges, automobiles and many other goods depends upon the number of families rather than the number of individuals.

There is a "joker" in these statistics on families. Ontario has a larger number of families (1,151,000 in 1949) than Quebec, which had 835,000 at last count. But of course Quebec leads Canada in the average size of families with 4.3 persons against a national average of 3.7. And 16.2 per cent of Quebec families have 7 or more persons.

Girls probably get married younger than they did 10 or 20 years ago. Average age of brides for the period 1940 to 1947 fell from 24.18 years to 23.47 years, and average age of bridegrooms from 29.3 in 1926 to 28.5 in 1946. The 1951 census will show a lower marrying age in the 1940 decade in contrast to the depression years.

Matrimonial Odds

Best chances of eventually getting married for a girl occur during the period when she is under 19 years of age. According to 1941 figures (the last available) 95 out of 100 girls between 15 to 19 years married. In the 20 to 24 age group it was 94, and between 25 and 29, the chances were 87 out of 100.

That's the long-term view. The odds that a girl may wed soon are highest from 20 to 24.

A girl used to stand a better chance of marrying in the Western provinces than in Quebec. In 1941, 7 per cent of the single girls in Quebec married, while 9.2 per cent of the single girls in the Prairie Provinces went to the altar. During the war years there was a considerable shifting of population from the West to other areas. There was a dramatic rise in the number of women in industry—perhaps as great as threefold—and this with other factors may well bring a change in the 1951 census figures in the proportions of men and women.

There are approximately 105 boys to every 100 girls. In 1941, cities of 30,000 or over had 96 males to every 100 females. In Government seats like Ottawa, Quebec City and Charlottetown there were only 88 males to every 100 females.

The excess of males, characteristic of a new country, always shows up after immigration. While the last available statistics showed a little falling off in their preponderance, the 1951 census should still show plenty of men around. In 1948 immigration hit 125,414—only about 15,000 less than for the whole 10-year period 1931 to 1941, influenced by the depression years.

Increase in the number of families has been reflected in a rise in the birth rate which started during the war and continued into the postwar period, taking the experts by surprise. From 27.4 per 1,000 in 1921-1925 the birth rate fell to 20.5 in 1936-40, climbed to 28.6 by 1947. By 1953 or 1954, the 1947 increase will begin to be reflected in school enrolment, creating problems in classroom space, teacher supply, and municipal and provincial financing. But the rate is now on the downgrade again and—if U.S. forecasts are any criterion—will sink until 1954.

No Guesswork

These are trends on which there is a certain amount of data in vital statistics and labor force surveys. But on the question of what else the 1951 census will show the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is cautious. Herbert Marshall, OBE, Dominion Statistician, says: "The Bureau of Statistics is an objective fact-finding body and we do not, as a rule, go into the field of forecasting."

He has pointed out, however, that the 1951 census will show our position today with regard to human resources and how the most important of our primary products industries—agriculture—shapes up after a half-century of development. "There have been important shifts in population between provinces, and the industrialization of the Dominion has speeded up. The occupations of the people have undergone considerable changes. More and more people have become urban, to the loss of rural areas," he says.

The 1941 census cost $5,000,000. But the 1951 estimate covers cost of compiling results and publishing them which will last until 1953-54. The big item in 1941 was $1,400,000 for enumerators, and several thousands more are being employed this time. Rental of new tabulating machines is $600,000. This census uses new tech-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

—Capital Press

NEW TECHNIQUES *will make facts gathered in this year's census much easier to calculate.*

IN CHARGE *of this year's census is the staff of technicians and administrators pictured here.** —Capital Press

*Left to right, (standing); N. G. Anderson, technician, Mechanical Tabulation Division F. G. Boardman, Miss M. F. Waddell, statisticians, Census Division; J. L. Forsyth, Assistant Director, Census Division; C. Scott, Administrative Officer; D. L. Ralston, chief, General Population Section; R. Ziola, statistician, Census Division; (sitting) N. Keyfitz, Senior Research Statistician; Dr. O. A. Lemieux, Director of the Census Division; Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician; J. T. Marshall, Assistant Dominion Statistician; A. McMorran, Director of Special Surveys Division.

PARLIAMENT GETS UNDER WAY

Taking the Curse Off Conscription

by Michael Barkway

IT COULDN'T have happened in Mackenzie King's time. Can you imagine what he would have thought if he had been in the House of Commons on February 1, 1951? He would rarely make a speech even in Parliament without a written text, full of subordinate clauses. What would he have thought of a French Canadian Prime Minister, using no text and no notes beyond a couple of newspaper clippings, in peacetime, telling the House of Commons that the question of conscription is to be decided on its "actual effective value to the joint strength of the combined forces of the North Atlantic Alliance"? Things have indeed changed on Parliament Hill.

After the conscription bill of 1944, some of King's most intimate advisers told him that conscription would never again be a bitter cause of division in Canada. He wouldn't believe it, then. But it looks more and more as though he would have to believe it now.

It was PM St. Laurent's 69th birthday when he stood up to answer George Drew's criticism of the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Drew, to say it without offence, was not in his best form. He read through a long type-written speech, of which perhaps this sentence is a fair sample:

"The chilling truth is that never since our civilization emerged from the dark ages has that civilization—and even freedom itself—been so gravely threatened with extinction as it is at this very hour."

George Drew did what he could, with that magnificent voice of his, to breathe some conviction into his lines; but he couldn't make up for what wasn't there. It's true that he was on a difficult pitch; the Speech from the Throne, as he complained, didn't tell him enough about the Government's intentions to give him anything very clear to attack. But he didn't even ask the right questions. Mr. Coldwell, with his lecture-room manner, found more to hold the attention of the House. He chose to discuss foreign policy, and though no one outside the CCF will condemn the Government for supporting the U.S. resolution on Communist China, he presented a reasoned case. His criticisms called for an answer —and got it next day from External Affairs Minister Pearson.

It was a drowsy House when St. Laurent stood up. He dealt gently with Drew's orotund phrases, merely pointing out three of the more significant statements in the Speech from the Throne which "did not seem to have caught his attention." Then, with a friendly smile and an air of simple candor, he withdrew that unhappy remark about the 50-1 odds against war's preventing a meeting in Toronto next September. The PM went on to give his balanced view. "I do not believe a world war is inevitable. . . . But I do not believe we can fold our arms" (Mr. St. Laurent leant back on the desk behind him and folded his arms), "and expect that we shall not have war. I believe, however, that the people of this nation and the people of the other eleven nations who have banded themselves together under the terms of the North Atlantic Treaty" (he unfolded his arms and stood erect) "are willing and able to do what will be necessary to constitute an effective deterrent against the probability of aggression."

The full House was by this time rapt in attention, and I think everyone recognized the seriousness of purpose in his tones when he spoke of General Eisenhower's recent appointment. Up to that time, he said, "it was quite difficult to find anyone to take the responsibility of saying: 'Among the good things that might be done, this is the one we are going to do, and' "—Mr. St. Laurent put great force into these words—" 'we are going to do it *now*.' " The House cheered.

"Sincere and Patriotic"

Then the Prime Minister started to talk about conscription. "To some sincere, patriotic Canadians," he said, "the first and most important thing to do would be to have some form of conscription. . . . To others equally sincere, resort to compulsory service at the present time would be disastrous to the Canadian economy. The view of the Government—and it is my own—does not coincide with either of these extreme points of view." Now you could hear a pin drop. "My attitude," said he, "has been, I realize, a source of uneasiness to many Canadians"—he was speaking quite low now; he hesitated; there was a suspicion of the famous shrug; and he went on—"because of my race, the part of Canada from which I come, my religious beliefs"—he shrugged again—"and so forth. I think I can assure them," he said with renewed volume, "that they are mistaken. And that is something which those who are *not* my friends or supporters in my own native province have long realized."

Mr. St. Laurent picked up his clippings. He made the most of them. The quotation from *Le Devoir*, which he used to dispel the idea that he is opposed to conscription *on principle*, has been mentioned in SATURDAY NIGHT before. There was loud applause when he said this wasn't a matter to be solved on sentimental grounds. Then he turned to the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. He skimmed through its editorial calling for selective service, and put his main emphasis on this sentence: "Religion can no longer be made the excuse for failing to do what must be done." Then he raised his voice, and said almost angrily: "This is *not* a matter of religion." Cheers drowned his voice as he went on: "Nor is it a matter to be decided on the basis of religion, and I deprecate appeals of that kind for or against national selective service from any quarter."

OPENING DAY: *PM greets Viscount Alexander informally outside Senate Chamber entrance.* —CP

Met a Prejudice

The PM had the House in his hand. Even Opposition members had to respect this. What he did, in fact, was to meet prejudice head-on, before it was spoken. Drew had not so much as mentioned conscription; the only PC to mention it last fall, E. D. Fulton, had been spanked by the party. The timorous avoidance of an issue which was in everyone's mind might have gone on indefinitely. The PM brought it out into the open.

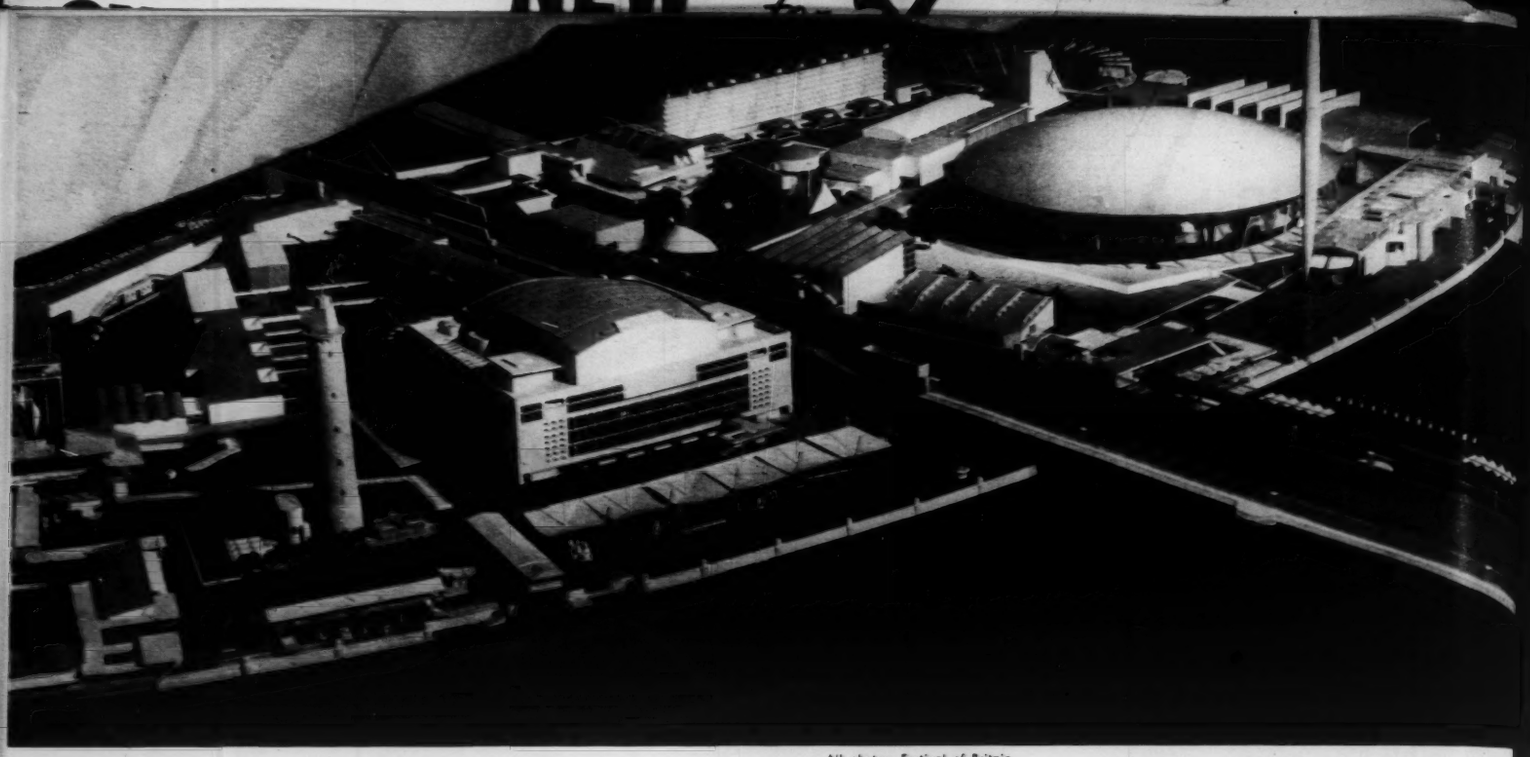
But where does this leave us? So far as the Government is concerned, all fair and square. The Government believes—Mr. St. Laurent put it thus bluntly—that national selective service "would *hamper* what is being done at this moment." Before you read this, Defence Minister Claxton will have added his detailed account of the reasons for this conclusion. The reasons are certainly open to question: it will be strange if the Opposition doesn't challenge them. But this is fair ground for open debate.

And, suppose we don't need conscription *now*, what of the future? The situation may change. If it does, the PM agreed that Canada's contribution to the "international pool" may change. "But," he said, "these changes will not be recommended by this Government on any sentimental grounds, because of any appeals on a racial or religious basis, but on their actual effective value to the joint strength of the combined forces of the North Atlantic alliance."

Mackenzie King, whether he approved or not, would have recognized this as a notable step on the path of Canadian history. Controversy now rages—and it is entirely right that it should—about the detailed defence program announced by Brooke Claxton. The Opposition will be blamed only if it fails to make its criticism thorough and knowledgeable. But last week left a memory to cherish: Louis St. Laurent, robust, friendly, elderly, talking about conscription (not reading, either) to a hushed Commons. This moment was his: it's one of those by which he will be remembered.

FOUR NEW MP'S *stroll in Commons corridor before the opening of new session of Parliament.** —CP

*From left: Hector Dupuis (L., Montreal St. Mary), Dr. W. H. McMillan (L., Welland), J. H. Rousseau (Ind. L., Rimouski), Maurice Breton (L., Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm).



—All photos: Festival of Britain

SOUTH BANK *of the Thames has Radar to Moon, Concert Hall and the Dome of Discovery.*

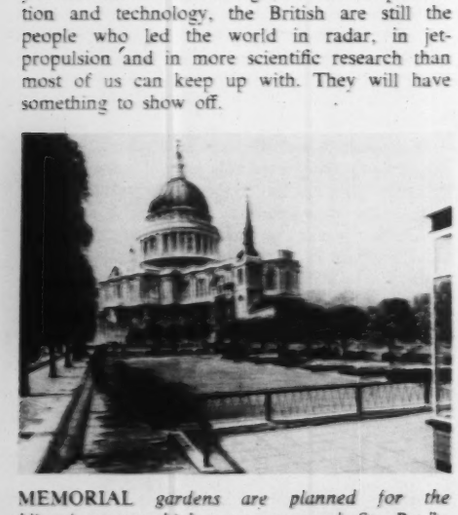
BRITAIN: Host to the World

by Martin Ross

LONDON'S plans to kill the idea of "Austerity Britain" still stand. New defence needs may spoil some of the hopes for better living that Britons had been nursing, but the slogan for 1951 is still "Come to Britain and have fun."

It is just a hundred years since Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, got Britons excited about what they called then the "'Great Exhibition." Prince Albert was essentially a serious-minded person, and the Great Exhibition was essentially a serious project designed to show the world what Britain could do in science, art and everything else serious enough to get the Prince's blessing.

The "Festival of Britain" of 1951 has a similarly serious purpose. Great exhibitions in London and elsewhere will show off British genius in science and industry; and when you've said all you like about American genius in mass-production and technology, the British are still the people who led the world in radar, in jet-propulsion and in more scientific research than most of us can keep up with. They will have something to show off.



MEMORIAL *gardens are planned for the blitzed areas which now surround St. Paul's.*

The science exhibition will be centred in the famous museum in South Kensington, but will spread over to the new site on the South Bank of the Thames. This is a clearance and reconstruction project which will improve London's river front for generations. The picture on this page gives some idea what it will look like. Those clean-lined modern buildings take the place of the dirty, untidy huddle of business properties that countless Canadians have contemplated from the windows of the Savoy Hotel or the Embankment.

THE BIG HALL in the foreground of the picture has been named the "Royal Festival Hall": it's a title that has not merely got a formal royal blessing. The King himself suggested it. In that hall—the big auditorium seats 3,000 people—there will be a continuous series of concerts from May to September next year. It will be a collection of famous orchestras and soloists to equal, if not surpass, the offering Edinburgh has been giving in recent years. It starts off with a week of concerts under Toscanini.

At the same time they promise that the London theatre, the opera, the Sadler's Wells Ballet, will all be putting on their best throughout the season. The dusty, bomb-scarred London with paint flaking off damaged walls will be—they promise us—a thing of the past. You can see in the other picture what they mean to make of the bombed site round St. Paul's Cathedral. And the entertainment won't all be "arty." Under the new licensing laws the night-clubs can serve drinks and entertainment till 2 a.m. The music-halls, from the "Windmill" to the "'Palladium," will be going strong. "Come to Britain and have fun," they say.

This isn't only a London show. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge, Norwich, York, Canterbury and the Welsh cities are all putting on their own shows. Stratford is doing a full season of Shakespeare. And probably some of the little places will provide more fun than any of the show pieces. Aldeburgh in Suffolk (*see cut*) ranks with the big shows, just because it has Benjamin Britten; but if you know English villages at all you know what fun they can have without any famous composers to celebrate.

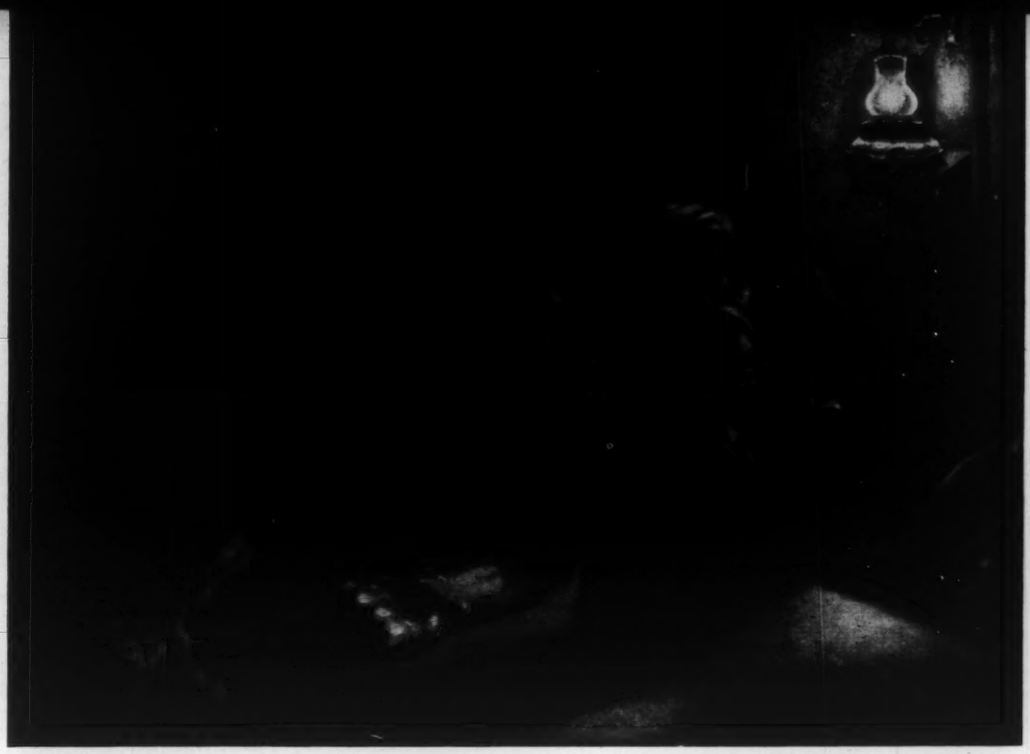
ALDEBURGH, *home of Benjamin Britten, will offer opera series in the Festival of Music.*

When the plans for this Festival were being made, Britain was just beginning to climb out of the wartime austerities. Now some of the new-won comforts are threatened again by the re-armament program; but the authorities promise that there will be plenty to celebrate with this year.

Once you've got there, moreover, the cost should not be too high—specially with the Canadian dollar higher. You get a pound for less than $3. On that basis, it's estimated Canadians could manage on about $6 a day. Safer to allow $10; and you can put that up a bit if you want to go in for a lot of night-clubbing. And already the travel waiting-lists are piling up.

The British may be out to cheer themselves up; but they're also being highly practical about it; and one of the most cheering things they could do would be to earn a lot of tourist dollars. There's every sign that they'll succeed, and give good value for the dollars too. But you are strongly advised to reserve everything you want before you start. Tourist agents will get you seats for the big concerts and theatres. If you think of hiring a car (it's quite reasonable and gas is not rationed or expensive), you'd better make sure of it from this side. And let the travel agent book your hotels.

They mean to have fun in Britain this year. Queen Victoria and her dear consort would certainly approve of the idea, even if some of the fun isn't just what Prince Albert would have thought of.



—"Important News" by Dr. Walter Ruhman

"LADY RUMOR *helps us to rationalize our doubts and fears . . . fan the flames of our inarticulate hatreds . . .*"

THE GENTLE ART OF RUMOR

Your Idle Tongue: An Enemy Weapon

by Melwyn Breen

AN OFFICE WORKER to another: "Heard the latest? Friend of mine has this cousin in the Defence Department. Told him that conscription was a sure thing for next month."

A barber leans over the chair: "Hope you're getting in lots of sugar. They say the Government's going to take it all for poison gas."

A striking machinist to a fellow-picket: "The arbitration board's made a deal with the bosses. Fellow down in the stock room said the cheques went out today."

"It's a fact . . . I have it on good authority . . . I can't say who told me but . . . They say . . ." Wherever these "authorities" preface a story, there Lady Rumor may be at her gentle work. Her allies are legion, her forms infinitely protean. She is always available to help us rationalize our doubts and fears, to help us project our dreams and desires, to fan the flames of our inarticulate hatreds.

When events of national and international importance are pending (as they certainly are today), the number of conflicting reports in newspapers, magazines, in radio broadcasts and in the straight day-to-day exchange of conversation, serve to make us more and more confused in attempting to interpret our environment. It seems to be part of human psychology that we must plunge ourselves into what psychologists term "effort after meaning." Our emotions are disturbed by uncertainty about events that are personally important to us; when we haven't the facts to satisfy them, we generate the "truth" ourselves. And then we have a rumor.

Once a rumor has risen, its spread depends on how many people in whom its sentiment strikes a responsive chord. Word of mouth is the quickest course for it to take; it may be passed on by the press, if the newspaper in a given area capitalizes on sensationalism or is not scrupulous about the source of its information. It may be spread by the radio—although in Canada, radio news is carefully screened of editorializing and speculation before it's broadcast, as Mr. Dan McArthur, the CBC's Chief News Editor, is careful to explain. But not all news sources are so circumspect.

For two factors—ambiguity and importance—are the prime requisites for the growth and spread of rumor. Every rumor has as its basis some attempt to interpret situations in terms of our emotions. Thus, a rumor that the market for betel nuts in Pakistan is being unscrupulously manipulated cannot travel very far in Canada. Certainly the situation is ambiguous (are there betel nuts in Pakistan?) but it has no importance for us. But such matters as conscription and sugar *are* important.

We know that there is world-wide uncertainty about the future; we know that measures for defence are going to be implemented; but we don't know what form they will take. Since our emotions, like nature, cannot live in a vacuum, we must create the measures for ourselves. Rumors, therefore, pour balm or gall on our open wounds of uncertainty. And it is this psychologic process that is the tool of propaganda.

Reversible Reaction

During World War II, an amount of rumor-mongering was done on this continent by Axis propagandists. Many current stories corresponded in a general way with the content of enemy shortwave broadcasts, explains Dr. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard*, but there was almost no evidence that rumors were Axis-*planted*. The function of the broadcasts was to see that rumors spontaneously generated were given as wide a circulation as possible. The reversible process, therefore, was set to work: an Easterner's fears gave rise to the distortion of certain facts or "kernel of truth" to conform with his emotion. Then, when his version reached Western ears, it gave rise to the generating fear.

Rumor must be distinguished from factual information. We all remember the posters that read "A Slip of the Lip May Sink a Ship" and so on. As dangerous as it was to talk about ship movements, very few people had access to actual and real information that would aid the enemy. But a rumor belongs to everyone and its effects are no less devastating because they attack *morale*.

There seems to be no effective weapon against rumor-mongering. The difficulty of tracing a rumor to its source prevents legal retribution. Often, rumors that are with enormous difficulty traced to their origin—and just one person in the chain has to forget who told him and the hunt stops—only for the authorities to discover that the original "kernel of truth" was innocent at the beginning but took on sinister connotations as it was dramatically heightened by the repeaters.

Nor does it do much good to label a story as a rumor, for psychological tests reveal that people derive much the same satisfaction (and may even pass the story just as rapidly) whether they know it is hearsay or not. Nor does the revealing of the true facts serve to scotch the tendency to hear and spread rumors: if a rumor carrying, say, an instance of race hatred is proved false, another springs up to carry along the same undercurrent of meaning. Rumor is hydra-headed just as long as the emotion that it feeds exists.

Stories that begin quite modestly and factually take on other connotations and are subject to a process of distortion known as "levelling and sharpening". The old business of no two people being able to report accurately what happened

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

*Co-author, "The Psychology of Rumor" (Oxford, 1947).

HALF *of the harm that is done in this world*
Is due to people who want to feel important.
They don't mean to do harm—but the harm
does not interest them.
Or they do not see it, or they justify it
Because they are absorbed in the endless
struggle
To think well of themselves.
—T. S. Eliot, "The Cocktail Party"

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

GREASE vs. STEEL?

"SABOTAGE!" cried Premier Maurice Duplessis. "Graft!" cried the Liberals. "We didn't do it!" cried the Communists. None of the cries could bring back to life the four who were killed as the Duplessis Bridge at Three Rivers, Quebec, suddenly gave way, carrying automobiles and their occupants to disaster in the icy waters beneath. *(See photo, Page 52.)*

The driver and two occupants of a taxicab which went down with one of the four spans of the bridge escaped by abandoning their car and taking refuge on a small island, from which they were later rescued. They saw a flash of light, the bridge floor began dancing, and the driver lost control of the car. Then it went down.

Quebec and Ottawa Liberals immediately began charging graft. Quebec Liberal Leader Georges Emile Lapalme recalled what he said was a common saying in the province, that there was "too much grease and not enough steel" used in the bridge construction.

Awaiting results of an investigation launched by the Quebec Government are the suppliers of steel for the bridge, the Dufresne Engineering Company of Montreal, which built the bridge in 1948—and the public.

Adding fuel to the fire on which they are roasting Premier Duplessis, the Liberals recalled last year's closing of the bridge for repairs after it developed large cracks. Premier Frost of Ontario has offered for temporary use some Bailey bridging, belonging to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Manitoba:

TIED HOUSES

BREWING corporations can own hotels in Manitoba, members of the provincial legislature's liquor inquiry learned during its hearings in Winnipeg.

The committee was informed that there was nothing in the Manitoba Liquor Control Act to prevent breweries from having a financial interest in a hotel company with a beer licence. This was contrary to a popular belief that it was illegal for breweries to own hotels in the province.

The committee's investigations found cases where breweries held shares in hotel companies, in some cases control and in others outright ownership. In all these cases the committee reported the relationship was legitimate.

Ontario:

"CHEMICAL VALLEY"

ONE of Ontario's fastest growing and most prosperous cities now has ample room in which to grow and to prosper. By action of the Ontario Municipal Board, Sarnia has increased its size by 8,860 acres and by 12,000 people. It now becomes a bustling community of 36,000.

Strategically situated on the St. Clair river which joins Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair, Sarnia is a natural for industrial expansion. The nucleus of this, of course, is in its oil industry. To this was added, in wartime, the big Polymer synthetic rubber plant, with important by-products.

These have combined to make Sarnia the "chemical valley" of Ontario, attracting bevies of new industries.

The Municipal Board took cognizance of Sarnia's present expansion program and its possibilities for the future in exceeding the original annexation application made to it. This called for an addition of 1,600 acres. The Board awarded it 8,860 acres in which to develop.

Much of the additional territory comes from Sarnia township, but some also from the town of Point Edward, and from the Indian reserve to the south of the city.

"Chemical Valley" now entirely enters the city limits, including all of Imperial Oil, Polymer, Dow Chemical and Fiberglas plants. Also are included the sites for the proposed plants by General Tire and Rubber Company and Godfrey Cabot Company.

FOR CONTROL

SOMEWHAT reluctantly the Ontario Government admitted in the Speech From the Throne that it would impose provincial rent controls if the Dominion didn't retain them.

It still felt, however, that this was a job which the Dominion should continue to do.

About a sales tax the Speech had nothing to say.

It was considered extremely doubtful that Ontario would impose such a tax. Provincial revenues were expected to be ample this year. Certainly it wasn't going to invite trouble by talking about them in advance.

—CP

AT QUEBEC *Canadian Managing Editors Association elects new officers.**

Nova Scotia:

CLEAN SLATE

THE 1951 SESSION of the Nova Scotia Legislature, scheduled to open Feb. 14, will be unique in the province's history in that no printed annual Government reports will be tabled because of the change in the fiscal year.

Legislation was passed at the 1950 session of the House changing the end of the Government year from Nov. 30 to March 31. It also provided that estimates and reports for the current year would be for a period of 16 months, ending March 31. Annual reports will not be completed before late summer, and will have to be officially tabled at next year's session. Indications are that Government legislation this year will be light. An old age scheme and possible action on a sales tax for Nova Scotia, as well as increased financial aid to municipalities may be contentious items.

The City of Halifax, if the council approves, will seek legislation providing for the appointment of a City Manager.

Another particularly important piece of proposed legislation is the "universal franchise" which would give all residents of Halifax the right to vote, provided they had established residence in the city for more than a year, were over the age of 21, and British subjects. Under the present system, only taxpayers are permitted to vote in civic elections.

Newfoundland:

RATE CUT

NEWFOUNDLANDERS, especially businessmen, are elated over the province's victory in respect of freight rates. When the island joined Canada it did not receive the same rates as the Maritime Provinces although, as the Newfoundland Government interpreted the terms of union, the same treatment should be meted out. For two years the island made appeals before the Board of Transport Commissioners, the final one last year when the Board visited St. John's.

In effect, Newfoundland will now save a million dollars annually, probably more because competitive steamship lines will reduce rates from seaboard places to Newfoundland ports. The Provincial Government spearheaded the province's appeal; it was joined by the Associated Newfoundland Industries and the two big paper companies.

New Brunswick:

WELCOME MAT

SAINT JOHN'S "tourist" season is due for an early opening this year—and the Board of Trade and other civic organizations are planning to give a particularly hospitable welcome to two groups who wish to see personally the part the city plays in the national economy. First party of

—CP

IN ADDITION *to his usual hearty grin, Gen. Eisenhower had a pat on the back for Canada recently, when he commended the prompt action the Government took in making available artillery for Luxembourg. He is shown with PM St. Laurent, left as he stopped in Ottawa during tour of North Atlantic Pact countries.*

*Left to right (seated) Past President, D. B. Rogers, *Regina Leader-Post;* Assistant Secretary Marjorie Budd, Toronto *Globe and Mail;* President R. J. Churchill, *London Free Press;* First vice-president Irenée Masson, Quebec *Le Soleil;* (standing) Second vice-president Seth Halton, *Victoria Colonist;* Secretary T. N. Morrison, *Welland Tribune;* and Directors T. G. Lowrey, *Ottawa Journal;* Frank W. Doyle, *Halifax Chronicle-Herald;* J. M. Gordon, *Winnipeg Tribune;* and Eric Knowles, *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.* Gilles DesRoches, Montreal *Le Canada,* and L. N. Smith, *St. Catharines Standard,* are also directors.

visitors will be fifty members of Canada's House of Commons, some accompanied by their wives, who will be guests of the Trade Board from March 2 to 4.

This is a continuation of a parliamentary group-tour custom which in previous years has taken the MP's to points in Ontario, Quebec and the West. The 1951 visit was arranged by Daniel A. Riley, youthful Liberal member for Saint John-Albert. The guests will be entertained by the Trade Board, the city, the province, the Canadian Pacific Steamships and the banks.

Next—probably in the week of June 17—will come about 100 industrialists, members of the Toronto Board of Trade, by special train. They will view manufacturing establishments in Saint John, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, to get a first-hand impression of the business outlook of the Atlantic Provinces. The Toronto party, which makes an informal tour of this nature to various sections of the country each year, will be headed by J. G. Godsoe, President of the Trade Board and Vice-President of British-American Oil, himself a former Maritimer.

—CP

DOMINION-DAY NIP: *Gunners of the Canadian Special Force at Yakima artillery range near Fort Lewis, Wash., erect a memorial containing a bottle of Canadian whisky. The whisky is to be opened each July 1—Canada's birthday—by future artillery commander. Lt.-Col. A. J. B. Bailey, CO 2nd Field Regiment, drops the scroll and bottle into a cylinder.*

Saskatchewan:

HARA-KIRI?

TWO SEATS were empty as Saskatchewan's third session of the 11th legislature got under way. One member, W. C. Woods, Kinistino, was ill in a Toronto hospital and E. M. Culliton, KC was absent because of his elevation to the appeal court bench.

The throne speech held few surprises, running the gamut of amending legislation.

The new elections act gave cause for speculation arising out of other speculation on the redistribution bill. In the latter case, it has been suggested that the Government proposes to double the number of city members in Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon.

The speculation on the Elections Act is that the Government will propose the election of these city members under the system of proportional representation. Whether the single transferable vote will be introduced for single member constituencies is also being speculated upon.

Prior to the session, both the Liberal opposition leader and Premier T. C. Douglas had words of congratulation for Mr. Culliton upon his appointment to the bench. The Premier regretted his loss to the House, since he was one of the Opposition stalwarts and he could not understand the Liberal party's strategy in making the appointment. Said he:

"I cannot understand why the Liberal party decided to blow its brains out."

THE MUTUAL LIFE
Assurance Company OF CANADA

HOME OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

81st ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year ended December 31, 1950

INCOME:

Premiums for Assurances	$29,848,779.45	
Consideration for Annuities	2,832,035.29	
Interest, Dividends and Rents (after provision for possible future losses)	13,504,432.75	
Consideration for Settlement Annuities arising out of assurance policies	1,442,514.96	
Policy Proceeds, Dividends and Other Amounts left with the Company	7,219,508.45	
Net Profit on Sale of Ledger Assets and Foreign Exchange (after applying $1,150,144.30 to reduce book value of securities to stabilize future interest yields)	256,704.74	
		$55,103,975.64

EXPENDITURES:

Death and Disability Claims	$ 8,699,200.96	
Matured Endowments and Surrender Values	6,661,715.72	
Annuity Payments	591,242.06	
Policy Proceeds, Dividends on Deposit and Other Amounts Withdrawn	6,627,290.57	
General Expenses and Taxes	7,474,056.17	
Net Amount by which Ledger Assets were written down	47,237.78	
	$30,100,743.26	
Increase in Policy and Staff Pension Reserves and Amounts on Deposit with the Company	18,808,936.41	
		$48,909,679.67
SURPLUS EARNINGS FOR YEAR		$ 6,194,295.97
Deduct:		
Dividends Paid or Allotted to Policyholders	$ 5,010,332.39	
Increase in Provision for Dividends payable in subsequent year	200,000.00	
Increase in Specific Reserve for Fluctuation in Value of Investments	200,000.00	
		$ 5,410,332.39
TRANSFERRED TO UNASSIGNED CONTINGENCY FUND		$ 783,963.58

LOUIS L. LANG, *President*

A. E. PEQUEGNAT, A.I.A., F.S.A. *General Manager*

FEATURES OF 1950 PROGRESS

Surplus Earned in 1950	$ 6,194,296
Total Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1950	20,962,491
Total Assets	365,632,704
New Assurances in 1950 (Excluding Annuities)	120,468,273
Total Assurances in Force, December 31, 1950 (Excluding Annuities)	1,168,677,943

A copy of the complete report of the proceedings at the Company's annual meeting, held at the Home Office on February 1, 1951, will be sent on request.

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA INSURANCE IN FORCE INCREASES $100,000,000 IN 81st YEAR

Total Insurance in Force Is $1,168,000,000

SALES OF NEW INSURANCE HIGHEST IN COMPANY'S HISTORY

Surplus Distributed to Policyholders Exceeds $5,000,000

President and General Manager Report on Progress of Company and Matters of National Interest

Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 1, 1951.

"In spite of difficulties and dangers Canadians should and can, face the future with hope and courage, and also with confidence that freedom, justice and right will prevail," said Mr. Louis L. Lang, President of The Mutual Life of Canada, when addressing the 81st meeting of policyholders of the Company today. When considering our lives and times we should remember that our lives are much easier than those of our Canadian forbears, he stated. Our ancestors pioneered in the midst of other wars, depressions, periods of expansion and ups and downs of human existence, but they persisted and won, and we must follow their example and carry forward, to an extent they did not dream of, the hopes and plans which they entertained and from which we are benefitting.

Mr. Lang called for alertness on the part of the whole nation to present dangers, and for co-operation with the Government in its plans for assuring the security of the country. He stressed particularly the need of an awareness on the part of both government and people of the dangers of inflation to the national economy. There should be a full measure of public understanding and support of the means the government may undertake to curb inflation. Mr. Lang stressed the value of life insurance in retarding inflationary trends, referring to insurance premiums as dollars withdrawn from competitive circulation, directed to future security, and made available for the extension of the productive capacity of the nation.

The General Manager, Mr. A. E. Pequegnat, reported that The Mutual Life of Canada had continued in 1950 its unbroken record of growth, new insurance to the extent of $120,468,000 was written by the Company in its 81st year, bringing the protection in force to $1,168,000,000, all on Canadians. These figures represent life insurance only, and do not include annuities or the business of the Sickness and Accident branch. He emphasized particularly the increase in Group Life Insurance and Group Sickness and Accident, which is rapidly expanding, thus providing a real service to our country's increasing population.

$5,010,000 in Surplus Earnings was distributed to policyholders in 1950, continuing the Company's outstanding record of providing low net cost life insurance. Mr. Pequegnat stated that it was significant that 40% of the new insurance sold during 1950 was additional insurance on the lives of policyholders.

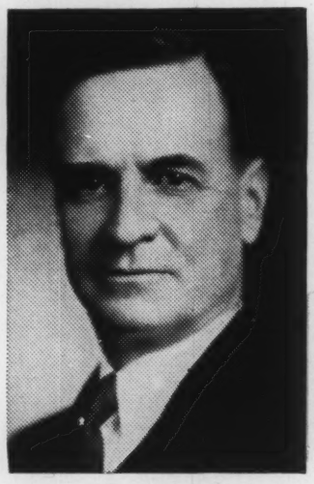
Condensations of the addresses as delivered by Mr. Lang and Mr. Pequegnat follow:

CONDENSATION OF ADDRESS BY MR. LANG

The year 1950 in North America appeared to be one of prosperity and economic health; but it was an anxious year. The early months witnessed some slackening of the business activity of the preceding four years; but this proved to be temporary, and late in the year estimates by the Department of Trade and Commerce forecast the likelihood of the highest level of private and public investment in our history. The stimulus to activity thus engendered was enhanced by political uncertainties in Europe leading to the investment in Canada of capital for the establishment of new industries. We must not, however, judge prosperity entirely by activity, because defence expenditures add little to the total wealth of the country and build up no real resources.

Need For Alertness and Preparation

If, five years ago, Russia had joined other nations in choosing peace, the world would be far advanced on the road to happiness, security, recovery and better standards of living. Instead, Russia embarked on obstruction and aggression. Consequently, the international situation has grown steadily worse. We must continue to arm and to prepare for whatever may happen, even the worst. There can be no sparing of effort. No country can exist in the futile hope of isolation and expect to escape the universal calamity which would follow the defeat of the free nations.



Louis L. Lang, President

Increased Immigration Desirable

It is necessary and prudent to survey our resources in order to make the best possible use of them. The greatest asset, of course, is the people. Canadians can feel that they are the equal of any other people in character, courage, ability and skill, proved by the experience of two world wars. Our population since 1910 has doubled to 14 million, but it is not large enough. We need more millions of new Canadians who will be good citizens, who will find and maintain homes in Canada, increase the production and consumption of the country, defend their new land, and help to maintain and improve its economy.

Canada is far ahead of most countries in extent and variety of primary products and natural resources. Our industrial production in June and September of 1950 reached all-time high levels. It is now nearly double the production of 1939. To a considerable degree our economy has achieved a better balance between agriculture, development of raw materials, and manufacturing. This country is, as a result, better prepared than ever to deal with today's complex international problems.

Dangers of Inflation to Country's Economy

Nevertheless, the present situation calls for caution: as John Maynard Keynes has pointed out in his "Economic Consequences of the Peace", Lenin declared that the quickest and most effective way to destroy social and economic order in a country is through the process of runaway inflation.

Progressive rapid deterioration in the value of money can produce only economic chaos. Relative stability in the purchasing power of money is essential to the efficient functioning of our democratic free enterprise system.

During 1950 we experienced a resurgence of inflationary forces which have carried wholesale commodity prices and living costs to new peaks. There is no immediate indication of anything but continuation of these pressures because the imposition of greater defence expenditures on an economy already operating at almost full capacity may be expected to generate new purchasing power applicable to a gradually shrinking supply of goods available for consumption. Adequate control of these forces requires timely and forthright action on the part of Governments, and intelligent and willing co-operation on the part of all citizens. Increased production by each individual worker is of prime importance; for, over such a period, expanding production is one of the most effective weapons in the fight against inflation.

Public Should Support Government's Efforts by Saving

In considerable degree, conditions in this country are influenced by trends in the United States; and it is probable that more rigorous controls may have to be applied here. Fortunately, those in our Government who are responsible for the direction and administration of our economic policies are among the ablest and best qualified in their field. Without, however, a full measure of public understanding and public support, their efforts can be largely nullified; because, in the final analysis, the control of inflation is dependent on the extent to which the over-all program is accepted and carried out by the great mass of the people.

We, as a nation, cannot make large outlays for national defence without some adjustments in our standards of living. Now is a time for us to exercise those qualities of self-restraint which have been characteristic of this country in times of stress. The most effective way for individuals, business and governments to combat inflation is to spend for non-essentials an absolute minimum and maintain—or increase, if possible, to the maximum—their saving scale.

Government Action Needed To Curb Inflation

Governmental action should follow a course which will reduce sharply and without exception all expenditures that are not absolutely essential, and curb waste in all governmental activities. Taxes will have to be increased, fiscal controls imposed and credit tightened. Reasonable flexibility in interest rates should be permitted to encourage saving and keep money out of the spending stream.

Insurance Premium Dollars Play Vital Anti-Inflation Role

Every dollar our Field Force is able to channel into life insurance helps to retard the inflationary trend. These dollars are not only directed to future security and withdrawn from competitive circulation but, in large measure, are made available for the extension of the productive capacity of the nation. They aid in preserving the value of all insurance contracts, thus providing sound protection to Canadian homes, and at the same time safeguard the national economy. The answer to the inflationary trend is not to sell less life insurance but to sell more and at the same time to do the other things we ought to do to keep the price level from getting out of hand.

Mutual Life Continues Steady Progress

An examination of the Mutual Life cumulative figures from 1870 to 1950 shows a remarkably even progression. There are no spectacular deviations, notwithstanding severe disturbances and dislocations, caused by long war periods, with their equally difficult aftermaths; and the vagaries of trade and the weather.

Growth in Group Insurance and Sickness and Accident Benefits

Included in our assurances in force is a substantial and increasing amount of group life insurance. As well, our Company has become more active in supplying group accident and sickness benefits. In free democratic nations there is evident a distinct movement toward greater security for all the people. I still believe strongly that, in the main, security to meet adequately the needs of the individual can only be obtained through contracts written on an individual basis. However, group coverage is a practical method of providing a basic layer of security on a mass basis, thus transferring in some measure the burdens of the weak to the shoulders of the strong.

Value of Continuous Services of Trained Life Underwriter

Not so many years ago, the average life insurance salesman was accustomed to sell insurance in a more or less haphazard way—either pushing pet plans, or simply endeavouring to convince prospective policyholders that any form of life insurance was a good buy. It is not only important to own life insurance, but it is important to have the kind of insurance that fits the needs of the individual.

In this modern age, circumstances and needs change quickly, and it is of the greatest advantage to have the continuing services of a conscientious trained life underwriter in reviewing periodically one's life insurance. Our training program is being carried on continuously with a view to giving the

ultimate in professional advice on insurance matters.

Life Insurance Keystone in Security Structure of Individual

Abraham Lincoln said: "You can not bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You can not help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves." One of the surest ways for an individual to build for his own future is to invest in a life insurance policy. It is indeed the keystone in the security structure of the individual. Through building security for ourselves, our qualities of vigour, self-reliance and initiative will reach their full development; and our nation will continue strong, and proud, and free.

Future Calls for Vision, Courage and Perseverance

Canada has been a land of great areas, but small beginnings in human efforts. Though sometimes we grumble about conditions of today, nevertheless our own lives are very much easier than those of our Canadian forebears. Our pioneer ancestors had the vision, the courage and the perseverance necessary to lay the foundations of this great country. Their tasks were performed in the midst of other wars, depressions, periods of expansion and ups and downs of human existence, but they did not fail. They persisted and won; and we must try, to the best of our ability, to follow their example and carry forward, to an extent they did not dream of, the hopes and plans which they entertained and from which we are benefitting. If we do this, our descendants will be grateful to us, as we are to our own ancestors. In spite of difficulties and dangers, we should, and can, face the future with hope and courage, and also with confidence that freedom, justice and right will prevail.

CONDENSATION OF ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER A. E. PEQUEGNAT, A.I.A., F.S.A.

It is my privilege at this time to analyse with you the accomplishments of the Company during the mid-century year. For many years, in fact since 1926 the interest earning capacity of life insurance assets has been steadily diminishing. From a rate of 6.48% our average interest rate earned declined to a low of 3.80% in 1948. Last year we showed an increase and are gratified to report another almost equal increase, indicating that the period of retrogression may have come to an end. The improvement of the last two years has restored the gross rate to 3.97% which encourages renewed faith in the ability of the Company to maintain the liberal basis of surplus distribution for which it has become famous.

Several factors have contributed to this improvement in interest earnings. The slight rise in yields on high grade bonds has had an influence; possibly of greater effect has been the wider diversification of our asset structure. Our holdings of Canadian government bonds, accumulated during the war years, and which a year ago represented 47% of our invested assets, provided the opportunity of exchange to advantage for provincial and other gilt-edged securities. Our Canadian government bonds still represent 40% of invested assets and when it is recalled that in 1939, prior to the war, this type of security involved but 22% of assets, improved earnings arising from a still wider diversification may be expected.

Residential Mortgage Loans Substantially Increased

The most potent influence toward higher earnings is the largely increased investment in mortgage loans, almost entirely confined to residential construction. Active mortgage operations are being carried on in all parts of Canada. These mortgage loans, for the most part, carry the guarantees associated with National Housing loans and the Company is proud of the important part it has played in the provision of adequate housing for our people. The increase in our mortgage investments during the year amounted to $13½ Million and these now represent slightly over 20% of invested assets compared with a low of 11.2% in 1945.

New Type of Investment

"Real Estate for the production of income," now permitted by a recent amendment to the federal Insurance Act, comprises the cost of buildings occupied by commercial and industrial corporations of proven stability under long term leases providing rentals sufficient to amortize the original cost of the property within the lease period.

A. E. Pequegnat, General Manager

In this way working capital is made available for current needs rather than tied up permanently in new construction. A substantial expansion of this type of investment is expected.

Stock Investments Profitable

Stock investments, preferred and common, increased during the year by $3,600,000 to $14,500,000 and on this investment a yield of 6.44% was realized. The market value shows an appreciation of $3,800,000 over book. The book value represents slightly less than 4% of total assets.

Mortality Experience Favorable

The mortality experience during the past year was almost identical with that of the previous year and continues to provide a substantial contribution to the surplus distributed to policyholders. There has been little change in the incidence of causes of death, heart and associated ailments taking their usual large toll; in fact, again an increase over the previous year. Insurance companies are actively encouraging the extensive research now being conducted in many fields of medicine, and we have good reason to hope that such research efforts will result in further improvement in mortality and morbidity.

Surplus Earnings Maintained

The surplus earnings of the Company, $6,195,000, slightly higher than the previous year, show the effect of higher expenses in all branches of operation. All the factors which enter into the conduct of a life insurance business reflect the trend which is all too evident in today's economic picture.

Surplus Distribution to Policyholders Exceeds $5 Million

Substantial appropriations have again been made to strengthen the several reserve funds maintained by the Company. It has been traditional policy to make provision against abnormal fluctuations in the earning power and value of our investments and in the factors which govern the sufficiency of the statutory reserves maintained to satisfy policy obligations.

During the past year surplus distribution amounted to $5,010,000, exceeding the previous year's distribution by over $160,000. Our record of surplus distribution to policyholders continues to be the envy of the life insurance industry and maintains for the Company its great popularity with the Canadian public.

War Clause Affects Sales of New Insurance

From the standpoint of production of new business, momentous decisions had to be made. These centred mostly on the serious threat of general war, occasioned by the Korean episode last June. The determining factor in arriving at our decision regarding the use of a war clause was, of course, the protection of existing policyholders and the grave implications of the war situation as it exists today fully justify the action we have taken. The outcome of the negotiations now being carried on by the Assembly of the United Nations to find an amicable solution to the Far East problem will probably determine whether an early modification of the armed services restrictions now in effect is expedient. It is generally agreed that uniformity of practice among competing life companies is highly desirable in respect to restrictive measures of this nature and to this end we have endeavoured to exert some leadership. However, while the state of international affairs continues as perplexing as it is at the moment, unanimity of opinion as to adequate war clause procedure can scarcely be expected.

New Business Totals $120,468,000

We have every reason to feel gratified that we are able to show production figures for the year of $120,468,000, slightly in excess of the previous year. This total includes new group insurance cases, involving a total of $7,450,000. It does not include additions during the year to existing group cases amounting to $34,600,000, making total accretions to our group insurance during the year of $42,100,000, as compared with $31,100,000 the previous year. The net result has been the largest increase in business in force ever shown by the Company. The total in force on December 31, 1950, after reassurance, amounted to $1,168,000,000, an increase for the year of almost exactly $100 Million. The previous largest increase, $90,400,000, occurred in 1949. Business in force totals represent life insurance only and do not include annuities or the business of our Sickness and Accident branch. Such encouraging results can only be produced by high quality business for which full credit must be given our highly qualified and most efficient field force.

Again the Company can boast a lapse rate unequalled in Canada and very much below the average for the industry.

Large Hospital-Medical Plan For Federal Public Service

The Group Accident and Sickness Branch of the Company continues to expand rapidly. Special mention, however, should be made of our participation, along with three other Canadian life insurance companies, in the largest group coverage of this type ever placed in this country, the Public Service of Canada Hospital-Medical Plan, which already involves over 60,000 lives, and which will likely be expanded to include 30,000 or 40,000 additional civil servants. Our Company has accepted the responsibility of administering this vast program of hospitalization and surgical fee benefits and has established an office in Ottawa to facilitate its operations. We feel confident that the successful administration of this plan, which will operate on the mutual basis, and which includes civil servants from Newfoundland to British Columbia, should prove of real service to this important segment of our country's population.

Responsibility of Life Underwriter in Combating Inflation

In commending our Field Force on their splendid collective production achievement I wish to emphasize the important responsibility the life underwriter bears of not only safeguarding the future welfare of families and individuals but the national economy as well. The inflationary process has expanded the purchasing power of the entire employed population and the distribution of this purchasing power will determine the ultimate scope of the inflation spiral. If this augmented purchasing power is devoted to present wants rather than future needs the ultimate result can only be wide-spread economic and social distress. If an increasing portion of personal incomes is devoted to building up savings and security for the uncertain days of the future, the lessened demand for the semi-luxuries of life will retard the advance in prices and provide real value to increased personal earnings. There is no group so well trained to advise on family income distribution as is the great body of qualified life underwriters.

A large section of the employed population of Canada has graduated into an income class where adequate life insurance not only becomes possible but is an essential if the improved scale of living is to be maintained. Hitherto, moderate amounts of industrial life insurance represented the family protection. Now, life insurance cannot be termed progressive if it fails to acquaint these families with the lasting value and the confidence and satisfaction engendered by an adequate program of permanent protection.

Policyholders Increase Insurance

I also wish to thank all policyholders, numbering over 300,000, who comprise our membership, for their continued support of their own Company. Almost forty percent of our annual new business arises from additional insurance on the lives of existing members and we are sure that satisfaction with the results achieved under their policies, expressed to members of families, friends and business associates, has contributed largely to the outstanding position held by this Company in the realm of Canadian life insurance. This Company has but one aim, that is, to still further extend its benefits throughout the domestic and business life of our nation, and feels encouraged to renewed effort and wider horizons by the unquestioned commendation of the great public whom we endeavour to serve.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

WORLD AFFAIRS

CONFIDENCE IN FRANCE

Strong Measures Bring a Communist Fiasco
New Leader Puts Spirit into Indo-China

NO WESTERN country has been under such sustained Soviet assault over the years as France. Following the Moscow line its large Communist Party assiduously penetrated the Resistance Movement during the war and the Government after the war. It took complete control of the central Trades Union Federation, the CGT. It seized large bank holdings and important newspaper properties in the confusion of liberation.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

It faithfully served Stalin in launching a general strike against the Marshall Plan in 1948, in trying to block the shipment of French reinforcements and arms to Indo-China and American arms to France. It has been in the lead in the phony "Stockholm" Peace campaign, aimed at sapping the will to resistance of the French people; in stirring up French fears of German participation in Western defence; and in spreading distrust of American aims.

But perhaps its most treasonable effort is the recent one to sow in America a deadly doubt whether France will fight if she is aided. The French Communists have spread rumors about the guerrilla action they would carry on behind the front, to intercept American supplies and disrupt communications and public order in France. They have staged demonstrations to tell Eisenhower to "go home."

The entirely plausible climax for this great Soviet assault has now been reported from Rome. In the spring, it is said, the Soviets will cap the "peace" offensive and all these other efforts with an offer of a non-aggression pact to France and Italy, if these countries will withdraw from the Atlantic alliance.

Premier Pleven lost no time in spiking this talk, in his appearance before the National Press Club in Washington. To great applause he asserted that nothing—and he emphasized *nothing*—would be allowed to upset the Western alliance of free nations. "France is your ally, not a fair weather friend."

Pleven comes at a relatively happy moment. The gradual American recognition that German rearmament cannot be forced rapidly has wiped out the most rankling disagreement between France and the U.S. The American experience in Korea has given Washington a new appreciation of the long French struggle in Indo-China; and this battle is going much better under the new leadership of General de Lattre.

The clear-cut defeat of the French Communists in their test of strength with the Government in the attempt to demonstrate against Eisenhower has revealed once again that the power they can bring to bear in the service of Moscow is by no means as great as the votes they can register in French elections. These votes, as I was assured over and over again in France, are mainly a protest by the workers against their poor living standard; the Communists, of course,

—Miller
PREMIER RENE PLEVEN

shout day and night that they and they alone are fighting to improve this.

The most intense efforts of the French Communist leaders, smarting under the censure of the Cominform for the failure of their demonstration against Eisenhower on his previous visit to Paris, could not, however, bring out the workers for a purely political demonstration. The Reds worked through the Party, through the CGT and through the many Communist front organizations. They coupled the demonstration with a big campaign to get signatures against the rearmament of Germany. Yet they only got out some 5000 people.

The outcome was a fiasco for the Communists, as were their efforts to block the Marshall Plan, the shipment of French arms to Indo-China and of American arms to France. No doubt the Soviet assault on France will continue, at home as in Indo-China, but there is good reason to hope that, as Western strength grows, so will the confidence of the French people, and the confidence in them of their friends abroad.

—International
WILL THE FRENCH FIGHT? *One answer is: they have been fighting in Indo-China for four years. Gruelling struggle now centres in rice-lands near Hanoi.*

SERGEANT PLEVEN

M. RENE PLEVEN, the French Prime Minister who has been visiting Canada and the United States, is a new figure to our public but no stranger in America. In a conversation which I had with him some time ago in Paris he told me, in fact, that during the '30's he worked for six months in a factory in Brockville, Ontario. He was back later, as an assistant to the very able Jean Monnet, on the French supply mission in the United States during the war.

Pleven is a true product of the war upset in France. Having failed in his original ambition to enter the civil service in the Ministry of Finance, he had become a businessman, and was in Bordeaux during the French collapse in June 1940. He flew to London to join de Gaulle, and enlisted as a sergeant in the Free French Air Force. Shortly he was sent with Captain, later the famous General, Leclerc, to Brazzaville to bring over French Equatorial Africa to the Free French cause, and was put in charge of the mobilization of that territory.

There followed the spell with Monnet in America, and then, by a curious twist of fate, he was appointed Minister of that same Department of Finance in which he had failed his oral examination some 20 years before. Later he was Minister of Colonies in the de Gaulle Government.

In his brisk matter-of-fact outlook Pleven is more like the younger generation of Anglo-Saxon parliamentarians than the traditional politician of the Third Republic, adept at political manoeuvre. The London *Observer* finds him more like a "Young Tory," conservative in sentiment and character, but liberal in political and economic ideas. He has been the leader of a ginger group of Radical Socialists in the present French Assembly, and has made a reputation for clear thinking and bold speaking.

—*W.W.*

NEW LEADERSHIP IN INDO-CHINA

THE LIVELY leadership of General de Lattre de Tassigny has clearly infused a new spirit into the hitherto depressed French forces in Indo-China. They have fallen upon the Vietminh Communists near Monkay in the extreme northeast corner of Tongking, driving them back to the mountains, and, for the moment at any rate, completely frustrating what was a very menacing movement on the enemy's part.

This is in welcome contrast to the melancholy series of reverses which began early last September with the evacuation of the frontier port at Caobang; was followed by the shocking defeat at Thatkhe in October when three-quarters of a force of 4,000 men were wiped out; and led to the abandonment of one frontier post after another, including Lang-

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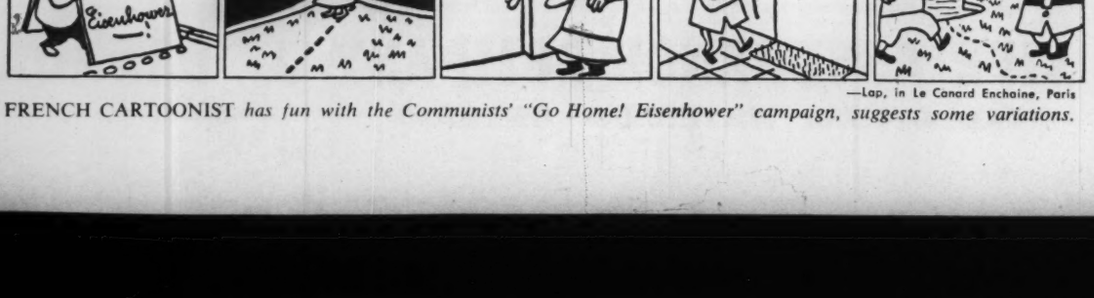

—Lap, in Le Canard Enchaine, Paris
FRENCH CARTOONIST *has fun with the Communists' "Go Home! Eisenhower" campaign, suggests some variations.*

Look at All That's New!
Look Inside and Out!
You can't match a FRIGIDAIRE!

Look at the difference

— in all that you get in a Frigidaire Refrigerator! There's distinctive use of color — new brilliance in styling inside and out. There's space-saving design — time-saving new features — food-saving performance in any weather! See all the room for storing frozen foods — all the room for fruit and vegetables in the deep twin Hydrators that you can slide out or stack to make room for big items. And each of today's Frigidaire Refrigerators is powered by the new, more powerful Meter-Miser — simplest cold-making mechanism ever built.

Look at the New DeLuxe

— look inside at its lustrous Ice-Blue trim, another Frigidaire innovation! See the adjustable and sliding aluminum shelves — the full-width plastic Chill Drawer. And notice particularly the new Super-Storage design — the reason why a 9 cu. ft. size takes little more space than a 5 cu. ft. model of only a few years ago! The main food compartment is refrigerated by new, improved Cold-Wall Cooling and the full-width Super-Freezer Chest. Full 9 cu. ft. interior — frozen storage capacity, 45 pounds.

19 reasons why you can't match a FRIGIDAIRE!

You Get New Beauty

1. New Styling Inside and Out — by Raymond Loewy.
2. New! Lustrous Ice-Blue, Gold and White Beauty sets a new standard.
3. New! Target Door Latch — finger-tip action — locks cold in.

4. New Streamlined Design — finished in Durable Dulux.

You Get New Convenience

5. Extra Storage Space — in less kitchen space.
6. Extra-Large Frozen Storage Space in Super-Freezer Chest.
7. Double-Easy Quickube Ice Trays — trays slide out at a finger touch — cubes released instantly — no melting.

8. New Aluminum Rustproof Shelves — in De Luxe Cold-Wall and Master 92 models.
9. New, Extra-Deep Porcelain Hydrators for fruits and vegetables.
10. New Meat Storage Drawer with Plastic Trivet — in Master models.
11. New Full-Width Plastic Chill Drawer — in De Luxe model — for meat and ice cube storage, quick chilling of beverages.
12. New Handy Plastic Basket Drawer — for small items — in De Luxe Cold-Wall model.

You Get New Economy — New Dependability

13. New Improved Meter-Miser — makes more cold with no more current.

14. New Improved Insulation — keeps more cold in, more heat out.
15. Improved Cabinet — sturdy, one-piece steel, rugged — for longer life.
16. Freon-12 Refrigerant — developed by Frigidaire and General Motors.
17. New, Improved Cold-Wall Cooling — in De Luxe Cold-Wall model.
18. New Sealed-in Mechanism covered by 5-Year Protection Plan.
19. This emblem on a Frigidaire refrigerator is your assurance of safe cold from top to bottom, lasting beauty, utmost convenience, proved economy features — plus General Motors' dependability and Frigidaire's 30 years' experience in building more than 12 million refrigerating units.

SEE A DEMONSTRATION at Your Nearby AUTHORIZED FRIGIDAIRE DEALER'S

There's an Authorized Frigidaire Dealer in your locality. He has been selected and trained by Frigidaire to serve Frigidaire buyers and users in the competent manner you expect from a representative of the leader in the industry. He will give you a friendly, thorough demonstration of any or all models without obligation. If you buy, he will make sure the model you select is the right one for your budget and your family. He will make sure it is properly installed in the best location. He will give you a complete home demonstration to make sure you understand all the wonderful advantages your new Frigidaire brings you. Visit his showroom, soon.

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Refrigerator

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Commercial Refrigeration • Air Conditioning

RELIGION

A PLEA FOR BEAUTY

"IS THERE not enough third rate brassware in our churches to provide ammunition for another war?" The Rev. C. R. Feilding, Dean of Divinity at Trinity College, Toronto, asked this question in a recent issue of *Canada and Christendom,* a quarterly publication edited by members of Trinity and Wycliffe Colleges.

Dean Feilding has travelled across Canada and has visited many churches. The simplest of designs in church architecture and interior fittings have impressed him most. For example, in Camrose, Alberta, he found there has recently been built one of the most beautiful and least expensive small churches in Canada. Why? Because the local Anglican Bishop asked for a church which should rise out of the design of the buildings in the community and yet look like a church.

Here is no irrelevant Gothic in the middle of the prairie; but a church in which every use has been made of building materials, methods and designs already familiar to the neighborhood. The people were able to build much of it themselves to the designs of an Edmonton architect who was bold enough to create a building at once immediately relevant to the ageless worship of God and to the contemporary life of a western town. The Church of St. John the Evangelist in Edmonton, has a cross and candlesticks, graceful and of beautiful proportions. They were made of wrought iron derived from an old bedspring by a craftsman who is a member of the parish, after the design of the church's own architect.

In St. James's Church, Vancouver, there are beautiful flower vases made by a local potter; their stern simplicity, their proportion and the color of the clay are exactly right for that particular church. St. Alban's, Peterborough, has a plain but lovely altar built of the simplest modern building material, plywood. It is lovely not only because of the complete absence of that brown varnish which casts its hideous pall over so many church interiors, but because a painter has rubbed a little paint into its grain to bring out the required colour. A simple and well-proportioned white Chi-Rho has been painted on it, and no expensive frontals are needed. Each candlestick is a saddle made of three rectangular pieces of wood and painted a contrasting black. It was a simple matter to make wooden candlesticks exactly the right size.

Creative Imagination

In every one of these cases, and in many more, a local craftsman, guided by a professional artist or using his own creative imagination, has been able to make an offering in the House of God of his own skill at work upon the country's natural resources. In each case committees have avoided those dreadful catalogues of ecclesiastical bric-a-brac and chancel hardware. Instead they have recognized that the country abounds in both professional and amateur craftsmen.

The country is full of people who can make things beautifully when they are given the occasion and the suggestion. There is no need to let the secular exhibitors corner all the best work of the hooked-rug makers. Weavers are multiplying everywhere, and they are sometimes to be found in the new community centres while the churches are still buying shoddy goods.

Everywhere there are to be found skilled people longing to find something to do. Sometimes the longing is only half conscious; but whatever it is, it can be enlisted in the worship of God which all too often becomes reduced to the merely docile repetition of words. A little imaginative leadership is perhaps all that is needed. It is the hundreds of small churches where this is mainly true. The richer churches have always, and rightly, been able to secure the services of the best artists. The creative artists whose help and suggestions are sometimes needed have never been lacking in self-sacrifice, although in their case their living depends upon their work. But the great truth is this, that the recognition of a need, the realization of a function, and the possession of a skill can make an artist out of many an unsuspecting parishioner, and can provide him with the occasion to make a significant dedication of his life and labor.

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U.S. AFFAIRS

HOLDING SOUTH KOREA

Idea of Bridgehead Stand Given Up May Even Return to Offensive

Washington.

A NEW NOTE of optimism regarding the military prospects in Korea has become strongly marked here since the return of the U.S. Army and Air Chiefs of Staff, Generals Collins and Vandenberg, from their front-line visit.

Up to that time, it had been more or less taken for granted that the United Nations forces would have to withdraw ultimately to the Pusan "box" of last summer. Now it is believed that they will be able to hold a really substantial part of South Korea and to inflict increasing and telling punishment on the Chinese and North Korean attackers.

This belief is not based on the relatively stable front-line position of the last three weeks. It is fully realized that the enemy is not at present applying his full weight, either because he is pausing to bring up supplies, or for political reasons, or both. The new military confidence here has different reasons.

It is now revealed that the extent of the defeat in North Korea was smaller than was originally supposed. Apart from the Tenth Corps, which fought its separate action in North-East Korea, only two units were actively engaged in opposing the massed Chinese offensive: the Second American Infantry Division and the Turkish Brigade — altogether about 22,000 men. These two units, which covered the retreat of the entire Eighth Army, did indeed lose heavily —casualties were about a quarter of their whole effectives, and some small sub-units were completely overwhelmed.

But the rest of the Eighth Army disengaged and withdrew intact, in complete order and with its entire equipment.

The strength of the Eighth Army has since increased considerably. General Marshall has revealed that replacements are now being sent to Korea at the rate of 15,000 men a month. This is considerably more than the monthly figure of casualties.

At the same time, the Chinese—though still numerically superior at a rate of about two-and-a-half to one in the front line, and more than that as regards reserves—are relatively weakened as compared with two months ago by three new factors: 1. Lengthened supply lines exposed to bombing by an American Air Force which dominates the air; 2. very heavy losses of first class men; and 3. increased shortages of supplies and shelter.

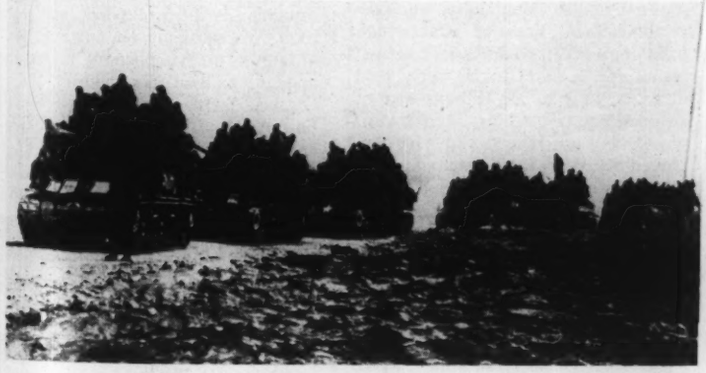
The chief reasons for the new American outlook lie in the latter points. It is pointed out that while the Chinese reservoir of cannon-fodder may be unlimited, their reservoir of first-class trained and experienced divisional troops is by no means unlimited.

Also, the Chinese have no unlimited supplies of even the light equipment and ammunition with which they fight; they will, it is thought, increasingly be forced either to economize or to draw on Russian supplies. A drain on Russian supplies would not be unwelcome to American strategic planners.

The upshot of it all is an increasing belief that the Chinese can be pinned down indefinitely in inconclusive fighting in Korea, and can be weakened so much in the process that they will have less and less strength left over for adventures elsewhere.

It is by no means impossible that the United Nations forces could return to the offensive in Korea, though there are, of course, no certainties in war. All that can be said is that they represent the sober professional estimates of leading military men in Washington who have no political axes to grind and who rely on the best intelligence available.

By Sebastian Haffner, to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.



—International

MOVING UP AGAIN: *UN troops climb aboard to ford a river, south of Seoul.*

Sissy Schuss!

This delightful two mile run is but one of the many reasons why Mont Tremblant Lodge has become internationally famous as a skier's paradise.

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Mont Tremblant Lodge

MONT TREMBLANT, P.Q., CANADA

JOHN H. SINGLETON, General Manager

THE SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of

The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

HEAD OFFICE — STRATFORD

Balance Sheet—December 31st, 1950

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office premises	$ 42,295.58	
Real estate for sale	1.00	
Mortgages, principal	1,987,226.28	
Government bonds, principal	34,933.88	
Canadian municipal bonds, principal	28,386.44	
Stocks	55,621.25	
Cash on hand and in bank	144,055.39	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 2,292,519.82
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages and agreements for sale, principal	$ 8,660,673.39	
Dominion government bonds, principal	3,102,088.24	
Provincial government bonds, principal	537,267.40	
Canadian municipal bonds, principal	41,490.95	
Cash on hand and in bank	84,405.48	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS		$ 12,425,925.46
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 1,470,367.06
		$ 16,188,812.34

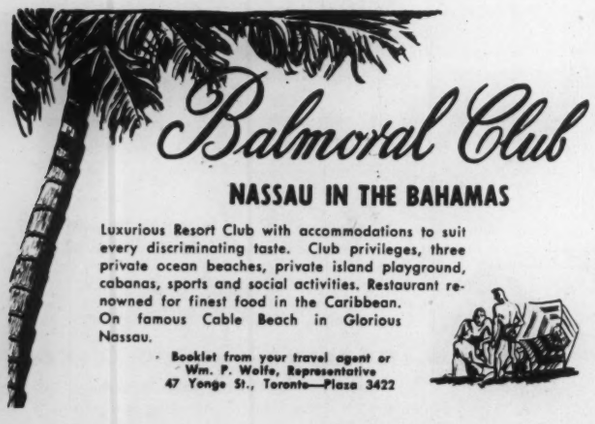
LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Capital stock fully paid up	$ 1,000,000.00	
General Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00	
Profit and Loss credit balance	133,800.45	
Reserve for taxes	97,731.89	
Dividends payable January 2nd, 1951	60,000.00	
All other liabilities	987.48	
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES		$ 2,292,519.82
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Guaranteed Investment Receipts		
Principal	$ 6,509,712.48	
Interest due and accrued	48,958.42	
	$ 6,558,670.90	
Trust deposits, principal and interest	$ 5,867,254.56	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES		$ 12,425,925.46
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 1,470,367.06
		$ 16,188,812.34

NOTE: Bonds and stocks are carried at book value, which is less than market value.

L. M. JOHNSTON, President

W. H. GREGORY, Vice-President and Managing Director



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—Miller

GENERAL DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY

WORLD AFFAIRS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

son, on the principal pass into China. With the Vietminh strengthened by battalions trained and armed with new artillery in China, the danger that they would ultimately capture Hanoi, the capital, became very real. That would have meant losing all Tongking to the Communists.

Hanoi, about 50 miles inland from the port of Haiphong, lies near the apex of a triangle formed by the Red River and its delta, good rice land which the Communists particularly need, between ranges of wild hills. This open country extends northeastwards along the coast for about 80 miles to Monkay. Recent weeks have shown that the Communists were developing three lines of attack—two from the north and northeast against Hanoi (these seem to be fairly held in check though not without loss of ground) and one against Monkay, for which they are reported to have employed 15,000 men, including 15 battalions of the China-trained troops. From Monkay they counted on making a swift descent on Haiphong; and through it they would have an excellent new route for supplies from China.

Hidden Arms Dumps

Secondary parts of the whole scheme have been attacks towards Huë, capital of Annam, about halfway down the Indo-China coast, which appear to have been held successfully; and the usual guerrilla work in Cochin China. Here the French have unearthed and blown up a number of arms depots in recent months. But enemies who are peaceful farmers by day and cut-throats by night are difficult to deal with.

In Tongking the French have been experimenting with mobile groups of infantry and artillery which have given promising results. But the best promise seems to be in the vigorous leadership of General de Lattre, which recalls the message attributed to Marshal Foch in the First World War: "My left is in retreat, my centre is broken, my right is outflanked. The situation is excellent. I am attacking."

The quality of the French troops and redoubtable Foreign Legion in Tongking is beyond question. But prolonged retreat can dishearten the best soldiers and General de Lattre's vigorous offensive attitude is a tonic to all.

Behind the war front the political outlook has been considerably cleared by the conference at Pau between France and representatives of the three States of Indo-China—Vietnam (which includes Tongking, Annam and Cochin China under the Emperor Bao Dai), Cambodia and Laos. Not only did the conference secure agreement between the three States in economic and financial matters, customs, equal use of the port of Saigon etc., but it secured to them a real measure of autonomy.

"Must Not Let Go"

Taxes are to be collected locally for the benefit of each State, none for France. The credentials of envoys to foreign countries will be signed, not by the French President but by the head of the State to which each envoy belongs. The Vietnamese Army now being built up will be under the full control of the Government of Vietnam. "No one can any longer challenge the independence of Vietnam," said the Emperor Bao Dai when the Army's position was ratified. "In law and in fact we are a free poeple in full control of its own destiny."

Altogether this year has begun more hopefully in Indo-China than any since the war. But one must guard against over-optimism. Chinese troops may be thrown in at any time, as in Korea.

As General de Lattre has said: "The Indo-China problem is part of the defence of the Western world. Tongking is the front door, the main road. We must not let anything go." Whatever may happen in Korea the flood of militant Communism can be checked from inundating all South-East Asia only by ensuring that General de Lattre's defence of this main road does not fail for want of support.

—O. M. Green, OFNS

—New York Times

DEFENCE *of South-East Asia hangs on fight for Indo-China. Black areas are held by Ho's Communist forces. Main battle centres around Hanoi.*

THE CENSUS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

niques. It will give new information. For example, a set of statistical units (census tracts) has been devised which will include sections of a city having a population of from 3,000 to 6,000, selected primarily on the basis of similarity. For each section a summary of census facts is planned, giving main occupations, industries, ages, marital statuses, religion, languages, and earnings.

For the first time the census will include Newfoundland. This will add materially to the cost. Another "first" for Canada will be a detailed census of commercial fishing. The third major innovation will be a count of all those who work in a city but live outside; thus showing metropolitan areas in their full stature. Otherwise, the new questions asked will be largely of a technical nature.

Putting all this information in readily digestible form calls for all the resources of modern statistical science. A big step forward from the laboriously hand-inscribed enumerators' sheets is the "mark-sense" document being introduced in the 1951 census. This is filled in with an ink capable of carrying an electrical current. An electronic machine—described as the biggest single mechanical development in 285 years of census-taking in Canada — "reads" these enumerators' cards and punches out another card for all the entries taken for a particular person in about one second.

For the first time in a census, too, a machine is available which will uncannily detect any errors made by the enumerator—such unlikely factors as listing of an occupation for a person under 14 years of age. The machine does this and examines other inconsistencies simultaneously at a rate of 450 cards a minute. The complete editing, coding and revision work will be done by nearly 2,000 temporary employees at regional offices at St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Formerly; it was done in Ottawa.

Only the punch cards will be sent to Ottawa where a small staff will tabulate, assemble and publish the results. At the regional centres a microfilm record of the original documents will be made for future reference and the documents will be destroyed.

It is expected that Canada's population in 1951 may exceed 14 million by as much as 100,000, but preliminary counts by municipalities will not be ready until November or December. This is fast work for an undertaking of such magnitude. It will be March, 1952, before the first results will finally be tabulated, and another March will roll around before everything will be tied up.

Then, until the next census, the DBS will be besieged by inquiries for specific data for market analyses, sales quotas, determination of consumer demand and a hundred other purposes—putting life and drama into seemingly dry figures.

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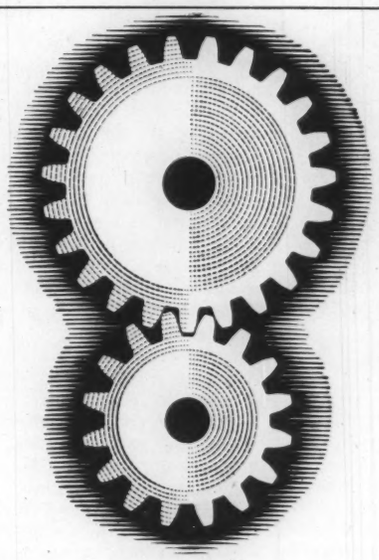

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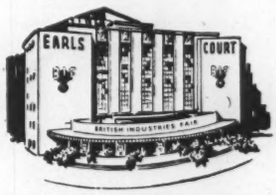

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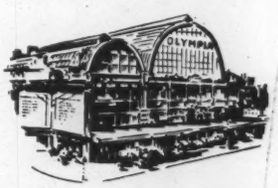

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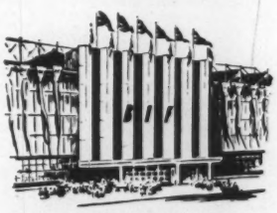

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

REVIEWING THE BBC

Renewal of its Charter Recommended
Sponsored Programs Are Considered

London.

IN JUNE, 1949, a special Broadcasting Committee, with Lord Beveridge as its chairman, undertook a complete survey of the BBC, with a view to possible developments and improvements in sound and television broadcasting. The BBC Charter comes up for renewal at the end of this year. The Committee held 62 full meetings and probably twice as many sub-committee meetings, read or heard some 2,000,000 words of evidence, and has now brought out a two-volume report of more than 900 pages. Altogether a highly impressive display of assiduity and patience.

The main conclusion of all this investigation and reflection is that broadcasting, whether of sound or television, should continue to be a national service, controlled exclusively by the BBC, to which the report pays high tribute as "an achievement of broadcasting of which any country might be proud".

Other recommendations of the majority report are that there should be no radio advertising, that semi-independent commissions should be appointed for the regional programs of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, that the Charter should be renewed indefinitely, but that an independent committee should every five years make a review of the BBC.

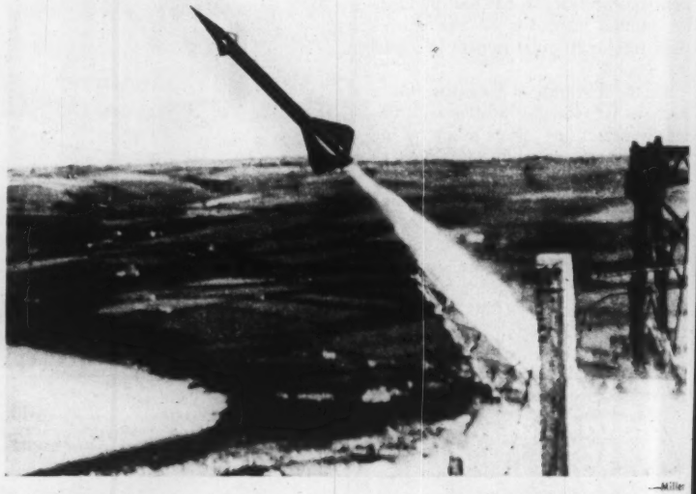
In a foot-note the Chairman and two other members suggest the wisdom of reconsidering the ban on commercial advertising. A minority report by one member — Selwyn Lloyd, KC, MP — proposes the formation of one or two other companies to run national programs on commercial lines, as well as a British Television Corporation to give a sponsored service of television.

It does not seem likely that anything much will come of these minority suggestions, for the present, at any rate, but the recommendation of the Report for greater independence for television, the plans for licensing the transmission of television to cinemas, the appeal for a greatly increased grant (the sum of £10,000,000 is suggested) for the development of television, will probably carry considerable weight. It seems possible that television will soon cease to be the Cinderella of the British air.

SAD END TO NASH

NASH, the architect, who laid so massive a mark on the London of his time—though "massive" is perhaps the wrong word for anything so elegant and serene as those lovely façades of his—will soon be merely a name in the history books. His work will have disappeared. His Regent Street has gone, to give place to a nondescript shopping-street which might belong anywhere, heavy, pretentious, and completely without character. And now they are proposing to take away, or at least to transmogrify his Carlton House Terrace.

The difficulty is that the Foreign Office wants new and more commodious quarters. And the quarters they have picked is nothing less than the whole south side of Nash's famous Terrace, overlooking The Mall. The promise is made that the Nash frontages will be preserved, but no one who loves that delightful London view will be much consoled by this, for the projected buildings are to tower up behind the present façades so that their entire aspect will be changed. That sort of piecemeal preservation is of little value. Better to tear them down and begin all over again.—*P.O'D.*



—Miller

BRITISH, TOO *have a long-range rocket, here photographed for first time. Details of performance of missile, 20 feet long by 17 inches, are kept secret.*

BOOKS

IN THE BEGINNING

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY: VOL. 3—by C. W. Jefferys—*Ryerson*—$2.75.

MILLIONS of Canadian students owe much of their interest in Canadian history to the brisk and authentic pictorial re-creations of events by artist C. W. Jefferys. Born in Rochester, England, 81 years ago, Jefferys has devoted his years and energies to a loving portrayal of Canada's past life. Through a variety of media, he has used his rich reportorial talents for more than half-a-century to illuminate countless volumes, particularly in the textbook field.

Mr. Jefferys' ready ability to present pictorial facts in an interesting way can be traced in great part to his early experience as a newspaper artist. He did his first art work for the old Toronto *Globe*, while serving his apprenticeship to a local lithographing firm, and later, from 1892 to 1899 worked on the *New York Herald*. Constant application to journalistic chores soon developed a craftsmanlike facility ideally suited to Jefferys' later aims.

It has become the habit in some circles to dispose of Jefferys and the other craftsmen of his generation with a certain scorn. It has been too readily forgotten that the men who formed the Toronto Art League in 1886 contributed substantially to the beginnings of an indigenous approach to native art problems. True, they worked in a style learned from an older Continent but, in a virtual cultural vacuum, men like Jefferys, F. S. Challener, William Cruikshank, F. H. Brigden and Owen Staples did search out native themes, while fully realizing their inability to establish an aesthetic revolution overnight.

In publications such as The Art League Calendar (1893-1906) Jefferys and the others, along with the nation's leading poets, took the first, bright glance at local material. Drawings from the Calendar, *e.g.* Jefferys' "Rebels Drilling In North York" and "Political Meeting At The Corners" (both reproduced in the present volume), remain the best works ever done in Canada in the tradition of Charles Keene and DuMaurier.

Jefferys went further than most of his fellow League members as a painter and, in such canvases as "Storm On the Prairie" and "Western Sunlight", accomplished the first genuinely poetic impressions of the Canadian West. Now, in these, his later years, this honest and able craftsman has turned to recording the history of Canada in more than 2,000 drawings. The third, and current, volume which covers the period 1830 to 1900, brings this last phase of Jefferys' eminently useful life to a close. What his next project will be is a matter for conjecture, but, we may be sure, C. W. Jefferys has no intention of letting his rich knowledge of Canadian history lie fallow.—*P. D.*

—C. W. Jefferys

From "The Picture Gallery of Canadian History, Vol. III"

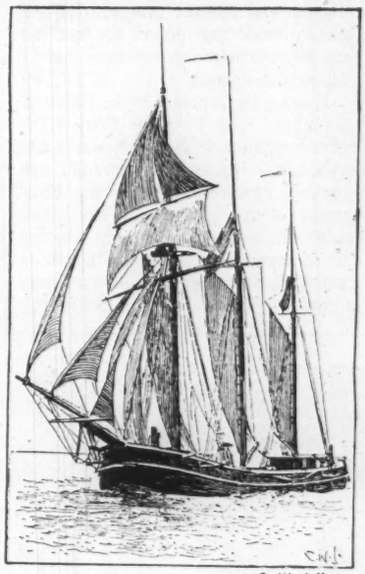
AFTER THE BALL

THE DISENCHANTED—Budd Schulberg—*Random House—$4.00.*

BY BUILDING on two sure-fire themes — the peculiar diseases of Hollywood and the decay of romantic grandeur—Schulberg has given us a powerfully emotional novel that has force actually in spite of the author.

He presents the pathetic, drink-sodden, diabetic figure of Manley Halliday, a darling novelist of the Twenties, as a symbol of the shabby glitter of the decade he epitomized. Halliday is assigned to a young screenwriter, Shep Stearns, to collaborate on a routine musical scenario about college life. Shep and he are sent to Webster College to assist in the background filming for the movie and in the course of the weekend's trip Shep learns about Halliday and about what his life has been.

Shep is fresh from Webster College himself and is a devoted admirer of Halliday's novels. But Halliday, as the shell of the man he was, begins a long drinking bout as appalling as the one in "The Lost Weekend" and Shep is alternately pitying, horrified, disgusted and eventually made wise by the shocking spectacle of Halliday's disintegration.



—C. W. Jefferys

From "Picture Gallery"

By the time one has finished the book one becomes aware of Schulberg's intention. He has not written about the cardboard disillusionment of Hollywood — though there is this element in the book—nor about the decay of romantic grandeur, though that is there too. What he has essayed is an evaluation of the 1920's in terms of the 1930's. In so doing he has apposed the writing of each decade: Steinbeck vs. Fitzgerald; Farrell vs. Anita Loos. The Twenties that Schulberg describes is the era of the gin bottle, the rumble seat and the raccoon coat; the Thirties is the era of the breadline, the Okies and the applestand.

Worm-eaten Guest

Naturally the Twenties, taken on Schulberg's terms, emerge as a trivial, shallowly enthusiastic sort of prolonged party and Manley Halliday emerges as the worm-eaten guest who has remained at the scene long after the party is over. By carefully narrowing and selecting his symbols Schulberg moulds the contrast into an ironical and deeply moving study.

But by so doing he has presented a literary (but not academic) assessment of the two periods. A glance into any of the numerous picture books in circulation of the last decade shows that the 1920's with all its souped-up living and its reckless abandonment of lasting principles was also the era of creative activity. Again, the Thirties with all its cultivation of the "serious" literary attitude of social consciousness had its share of spiritual vice and superficiality too. Taken on these terms, the novel as social documentary tends to glib easiness that militates against "historical" significance.

There is a Dreiserian quality about Schulberg's books: a sense of force in his writing that exists in spite of his deficiencies in craftsmanship and even in artistic power. Thus, the relationship between the young Stearns and

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the ageing Halliday is highly charged in spite of what seems dangerous mishandling. Nowhere does Schulberg allow Shep to sympathize with or even pity Halliday. The atmosphere of the book is as feverish as a Kafka dream: a thousand times the two collaborators make a start on the scenario of their footling movie and a thousand times they are frustrated, chiefly due to Halliday's incapacity for work. But Halliday's past is presented with its edges so hard and with so little sympathy that Shep emerges as a rather priggish and morally indignant young man without the power to feel his expressed admiration for the artist in his central figure.

There is the problem of the Halliday prototype: is it F. Scott Fitzgerald? Schulberg asserts that no one is intended. Evidence, both external and internal, however indicates that Fitzgerald is the ground-plan (but that only). Within the novel there are the broad sweeps that point to Fitzgerald; there are also the tiny, perhaps unconscious, indications that Schulberg is familiar with Fitzgerald's notebooks. We also know that Schulberg once wrote a musical screenplay; that he was sent to Dartmouth to assist in the filming of the Dartmouth Winter Carnival for background; and we know that Fitzgerald worked as collaborator and behaved in the way of Manley Halliday.

But the book, on these terms, is far more successful for those who know nothing of Fitzgerald or his work. To an admirer of Fitzgerald, Schulberg has failed to present him in anything but a belittling light. As writers the two are not in the same class: compare Schulberg's pedestrian description of a wild party with the one in "The Great Gatsby". Schulberg says that the chronicler of parties and the chronicler of the Okies can somehow be equated to the detriment of the former. But very few American writers have produced imagery as felicitous as Fitzgerald's (*e.g.*, "tinny drip of the banjos"—his novels are studded with them.) And though Fitzgerald's physical decline was not much less pitiful than Halliday's he died, not at the end of a drinking bout, but while working on "The Last Tycoon". No, Schulberg was after an era and not an actual representative of it. If he fails to understand what killed Halliday he provides us with enough evidence to draw conclusions that have nothing to do with his own. For conclusions are not what makes "The Disenchanted" one of the most absorbing books of the season.—*M.B.*

FOR THE REGIMENT

OPERATION HEARTBREAK—by Duff Cooper—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.00.*

WHETHER you consider Sir Duff Cooper's story a moving little masterpiece or an absurdly extravagant melodrama depends on your point of view—critics have called it both. It is the story—rather touching in its simplicity, candor and sympathetc insight—of a kind of man that was common enough forty years ago but is regarded nowadays as a bit of an anachronism.

Willie Maryington was the son of an officer in a good regiment—and that simple fact was the foundation of his career and his character. Orphaned in childhood and adopted by the widow of another officer, Willie cherished one ambition in life: to fight for his country with his father's regiment. But everything conspires against Willie: he misses action in the First World War—by one week—serves inconspicuously and unheroically in India and Egypt between wars and then discovers to his pain and horror that he is just too old to see action as a junior officer in World War II.

Cheated of his life's ambition and apparently unsuccessful in his pursuit of the only girl he ever loved,

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DUFF COOPER

thought that way—and Sir Duff Cooper's book, with its gentle irony and genuine sympathy, is a kindly and informal memorial to them.—*J.L.W.*

WONDER BOY

HE THAT PLAYS THE KING — by Kenneth Tynan—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

THREE years ago Mr. Tynan was the Wonder Boy of Oxford. Today he is the Wonder Boy of the English theatre, a producer, at 23, whose productions are watched with anticipation, a critic whose fulminations are feared. Five years from now he will be at least one of the Wonder Boys of the world.

I doubt some of his judgments about the plays he has seen since he was 17, especially those of Tennessee Williams; but his judgment of performances is excellent, and never more so than when there is no play to be performed. He has two pages on Danny Kaye which give the essence of that artist's zany comedy so richly that I roared with laughter while reading them, and then became furiously angry at the thought that I had never seen Kaye except on the grandstand of the CNE.

Mr. Tynan would be better if he had never read James Agate, and will be better when he has forgotten that he ever did. But as Agate is dead I am glad that Tynan has dealt faithfully with the Jeffers "Medea".

—*Lucy Van Gogh*

Willie goes to wrack and ruin—but at the eleventh hour fate takes a hand. The way in which Willie Marylington fulfils his destiny surely constitutes one of the most ingenious trick-endings ever devised by a serious novelist!

"Operation Heartbreak" is hardly on a plane with its author's best work —"Talleyrand" and "Sergeant Shakespeare"—but on the other hand, there is no justification for comparing it with the monstrous absurdities of Dornford Yates, as one surly critic has suggested. It is the story of a stuffed shirt, yes, but not a glorification of stuffed-shirtism. It is told with quiet good humor and remarkable insight into the curiously thin psychology of a man who was a "professional soldier" in every sense of the term.

The style of the novel is subdued and undramatic—except for the macabre melodrama of the ending. If the dialogue is occasionally flavored with phrases straight from G. A. Henty it is perhaps because there really were men in the British Army not so long ago who talked and

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PEOPLE

ART OF SURVIVAL

■ **Premier Maurice Duplessis** handed out what he called "a little dose of truth" at the annual dinner of the Canadian Construction Association in Quebec last week. The current danger facing democracy was not Communism or subversive ideas but the "apathy, indifference and complacency of good people," he said. "For heaven's sake, let's wake up and form an association of citizenship, of people doing their duty every day, every week and every month of the year."

■ In Calgary, **Dr. E. C. Hope,** Canadian Federation of Agriculture economist, predicted a lowering of Canada's standard of living, providing she "has the foresight to make a real effort in the coming struggle for survival." He thought the only way to prevent further inflation was to reduce living standards by a "pay-as-you-go" policy. The amount of money needed for rearmament should come, he said, from relatively high taxes and loans from the people and businesses of Canada. This, in the long run, would be better than if the Government borrowed $2,000,000,000 from the Bank of Canada as in the last war.

■ Canada and the world need more scientists and engineers in the battle for survival against Communism, said **Transport Minister Lionel Chevrier** in Montreal. With the alliance of Russia and Red China, the democracies were at a numerical disadvantage and "the survival of our civilization now depends above all on our scientific and technical superiority." More French-language Canadians were needed in these categories, said Mr. Chevrier; there were only 1,400 of them among Canada's 35,000 engineers.

■ Canada is to have a national road research institute, set up by the Canadian Good Roads Association. In charge will be **Robert M. Hardy,** Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Alberta. His pilot study will cover traffic congestion, highway safety and road engineering problems which are peculiar to Canada.

—CP

DEAN HARDY: *Plan for better roads.*

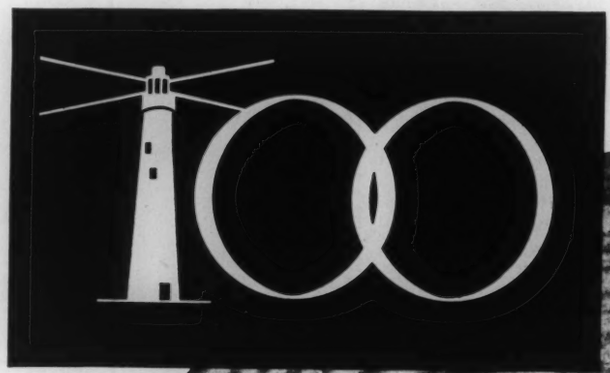
■ **Lord Tweedsmuir,** 39-year-old son of the former Governor-General, back in Canada on a visit, told Ottawa's Canadian Club the democracies are in a race against time and if they lose it will be primarily their own fault. "Canada now lives in the world instead of at home," he said.

Lord Tweedsmuir, who served with the Canadians in Sicily, told the story of a small Canadian force in action against heavy odds. In time a corporal was the senior man left but he and his men fought on. Finally the Nazis hoisted a truce flag and an officer came forth and yelled, "You English gentlemen had better surrender or take the consequences." Slightly taken aback, the Canadian corporal thought it over. Then he stuck his head out of the building he was defending and yelled back: "We ain't English, we ain't gentlemen and we ain't surrendering."

■ **Robert A. D. Ford,** of London, Ont., is going back to Moscow to act as Chargé d'Affaires at the Canadian Embassy, succeeding J. B. C. Watkins. It will not be an entirely new experience for Mr. Ford. He acted in this capacity during part of his previous service in the Soviet capital,

—CP

R. A. D. FORD



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Papermakers

HULL, CANADA

from September, 1946, to November, 1947.

■ According to **Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret** of the Supreme Court of Canada differences between French- and English-speaking Canadians are entirely inconsequential. He was speaking at the annual Duncan and John Gray Memorial Lecture in Toronto, set up to promote French-English understanding. As far as the average French Canadian is concerned, Canada itself is his one and only *"patrie,"* he said. "Let us strip the poisonous leaves from the vine of racial dissension and tear the roots out so that it shall never flourish again . . . Let us go forward with unbounded faith to the goal we are all seeking—a truly united Canada."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

■ **Dr. William Kaye Lamb,** Dominion Archivist, told the Quebec Library Association in Montreal that Canada soon would not have to apologize to visiting students and researchers for her lack of a national library. The recent formation in Ottawa of a bibliographical centre was the first step on the road. The centre has already set up a catalogue of Canadiana. Information gained during his visits last summer to Britain, France and Switzerland, said Dr. Lamb, would be invaluable.

■ The **Rt. Rev. Msgr. P. J. Nicholson,** President of St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, NS, announced the university will establish a junior college in Sydney, NS. It will open this year and will be called Xavier Junior College. It will be non-residential and co-educational.

■ New York bound is one of Toronto's leading young directors, **Henry Kaplan.** After this week's tough grind when two of his shows take to the boards at the same time, Henry is leaving Feb. 19 to study TV at the School of Radio Technique in New York. A graduate of Hart House Theatre plays, under Robert Gill, Henry has had experience in summer stock both in Canada and the U.S.; directed the winning regional Festival play in Toronto two years ago; has directed a number of amateur and professional groups. He is the dramatic coach and stage manager for the Opera Festival (SN, Feb. 6) and the Victoria College presentation of "Thunder Rock"—both of which are running the week of Feb. 12.

—John Steele
HENRY KAPLAN

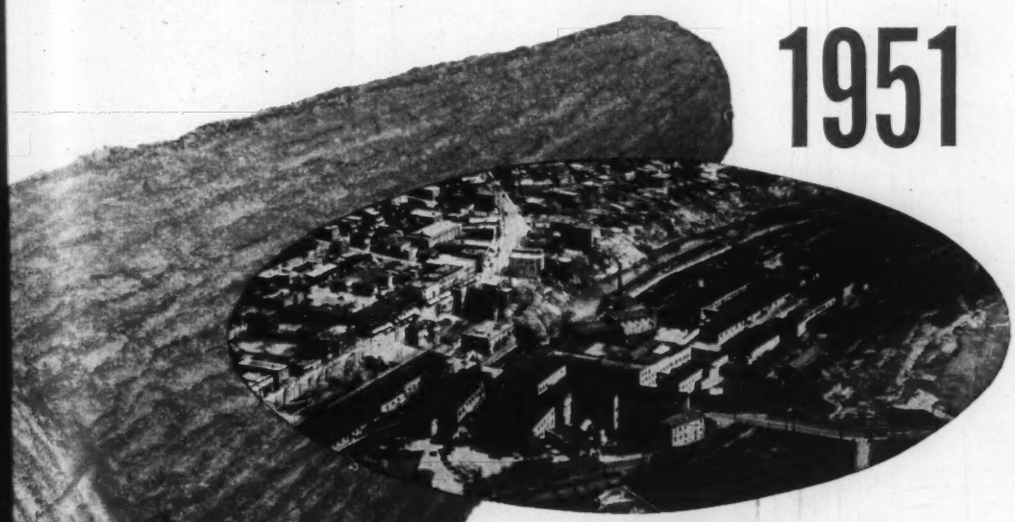
■ **Premier J. R. Smallwood** returned to Newfoundland after talks in New York on the development of his province's resources. His only comment was that the talks were "extremely successful." He did, however, venture to say that he thought there would be no world war either in 1951 or 1952. "I don't believe either side wants it," he said.

■ Two top TV honors went last week to Vancouver comedian **Alan Young.** The Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in Hollywood voted him top actor and his show the best variety show in television.

■ **General A. G. L. McNaughton** is the third Canadian to receive the Gold Medal of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario for "outstanding accomplishment to the nation." Also on hand at the presentation in Toronto were the 1947 and 1948 winners: the **Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe** and **Dr. C. R. Young,** former Director of Applied Science at the University of Toronto.

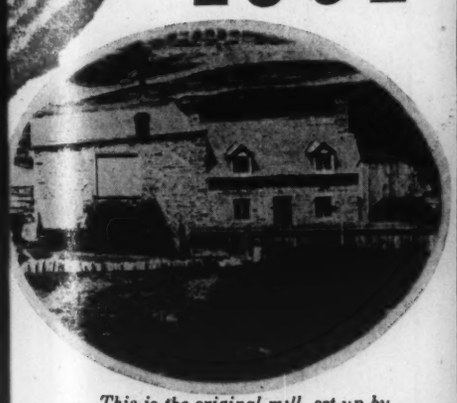
—CP
THIRD: *McNaughton, Col. Grant,*

1951



Today, even an aerial view can show but part of our extensive mills. Shown here is the Upper Mill, facing the Parliament Buildings across the Ottawa River.

1851



This is the original mill, set up by Mr. E. B. Eddy at Hull—from a photograph in the company's archives.

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SPORTS

FORGOTTEN SEASONS

THE TIME was when you could identify the sport by the season. In the fall, it was rugby, in the winter, hockey, and in the summer, baseball or lacrosse. And that arrangement seemed to give everyone—players and spectators alike—all the playing that they wanted or needed.

However, that was before the dollar sign replaced the old college try as an athletic symbol. Nowadays you can see a senior rugby game in August, and hockey in May. You can watch rugby while listening to the World Series, with plans to go on to a pre-season hockey game.

This absurdity is pointed up by the announcement that the International Baseball League, in which Canada now has three representatives, will open its season early in the third week of April this year. The opener in Toronto is scheduled for the 25th.

That is too early. April in Canada does not produce baseball weather. Baseball fans should not have to drink hot coffee instead of soda pop, and appear in coon coats rather than shirtsleeves.

—Globe and Mail

FALL SPORT? *When $ replace the college try, seasons mean nothing.*

The effect on the players is, of course, a joy and a boon to the medical profession. Throwing in near-freezing weather, pitchers develop sore arms as a matter of routine. The common cold is an occupational hazard.

They ought to try the game on skates.

THOSE AMATEURS

IT HAS been announced that, next year, players in the senior "Major" series and on junior "A" teams will be made to sign regulation professional-type contracts.

All players concerned are, of course, amateurs and members in good standing of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

None but the most naïve will be shocked, or even much surprised, by all this, but it will be asked again why these teams don't come out once and for all and drop the ridiculous "amateur" appellation.

It doesn't fool anyone, except perhaps the more impressionable young players, who may pick up the idea that it is perfectly all right to call yourself one thing, and act like another.

Incidentally, of the Ontario Hockey Association's ten junior "A" teams, eight will be in the playoffs. That seems to be an awful lot of games to play, just to eliminate two teams.

THOSE TIE GAMES

IN THE MIDDLE of January, with the season a little more than half over, the six teams in the NHL were on about their 30th tie game. Even in the large, economy size, 70-game season, that is a lot of tie games.

The result is a certain rather determined muttering for the return of overtime, but League President Clarence Campbell not long ago produced some figures to prove that overtime was not the solution at all.

Campbell claims, on a basis of old records, that if overtime play had been in effect last season only 12 of the 41 tie games would have been decided. Of course, 12 games is 12 games, and moreover these figures

The keys she loves to touch!

Joe's running pretty fast, but then he's got a good reason. Joe has a brand new secretary all tricked out with her "Proficiency Certificate" and cute as a kitten. Naturally he's looking forward to a long and pleasant partnership . . . and right now he's running to clinch the deal. Before she came, Joe had an old model typewriter (of some undistinguished make). First thing Hilda did when Joe told her the job was hers was to point disdainfully at the typewriter. "That," she said quite firmly, "Simply won't do. We want your letters to make the very best impression. At school the first thing they taught us was that we were only as good as our machine." "I," she continued, arching a lovely little eyebrow, "Was taught on a brand new Underwood* . . ."

Joe caught on pretty quickly, but it wasn't just Hilda's eyebrow that did the trick. Joe's been doing a little thinking himself. As a very ambitious young executive, he realizes that he'll often be judged by the quality of his correspondence. So a new Underwood isn't entirely Hilda's idea. Still . . . no sense in letting this lovely creature know *that*.

So Joe's hustling back with "The keys she loves to touch", fast as he can. Evidently doesn't know that our own delivery truck could and would have beaten him to it . . . test this by calling *your* nearest Underwood office—soon.

** More Underwood typewriters are used in business schools than any other make.*

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are based on just *one* overtime period, and there's no law which holds the number to one.

If overtime *isn't* the solution, then there sure as heck isn't any solution at all, because it's the only one anybody's ever thought of during the entire 75-year-or-so lifetime of the game.

Perhaps the boys would like to toss a coin.

IMPORT-EXPORT

RUGBY fans will be interested to note that Stan Heath, who played quarterback for Hamilton Tiger-Cats in the Big Four last fall has been picked up by the championship Cleveland Browns of the U.S. professional circuit.

Heath was by no means the best T-formation quarter operating on this side of the border. If the pros want *him*, there's no telling which of the recent acquisitions may be heading homewards by summer, draft or no draft.—*Kim McIlroy.*

NB SKATERS

SPEED SKATING interest is quickening this winter in New Brunswick—in past decades the home of some of the world's fastest blade sprinters.

With the Canadian Legion showing enthusiasm for developing young talent, fans hope that the province soon will be making a name for itself in international competition for the third time in living memory.

The first time was back in the late 1890's when Saint John performers like Hughie McCormick, Jimmy Price, Fen Parker, Fred Logan and the Breen brothers—some of them wearing home-manufactured "reacher" skates screwed into the boot heel and strapped around the toes—met and vanquished the best of North American and European speed stars.

In the 1920's the province came back into the skating spotlight with the record-shattering speed of the late Charles I. Gorman, whose marks in the outdoor 440 and the indoor 220, one-sixth mile, and 440 still stand.

Since the close of the Second World War, speed skating has been revived in Saint John and has become the Number One winter sport in the North Shore town of Dalhousie. Promising young speedsters of Dalhousie, expertly coached and actively backed by their community, have flashed off with the bulk of honors in most Maritime Provinces meets.

In the belief that dozens of other New Brunswick cities, town and villages have fast skaters who need only more training, competition and encouragement, Portland Branch of the Canadian Legion in Saint John held a province-wide Legion meet. All 78 branches of the Legion in New Brunswick were invited to send the outstanding young skaters of their own communities.

With other major meets also scheduled in the province this season, it is probable that New Brunswick will uncover some strong material for the 1952 Olympic try-outs, and, incidentally, revive the province's reputation as a home of speed skaters.

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Is this a portrait of you?

If a modern artist were to paint a picture of you, it might look something like this. But it would represent only the "you" the artist saw.

Actually there are many other "you's" which your family, friends, fellow-workers and others see. And they include a special "you" seen by your helpful life insurance man.

To him, you are a man with a very human side. You are concerned about your family's welfare in case you die suddenly. You have a special dream about what you'd like to do when you start taking it easy in your later years. And you may have other plans and ideas that depend on future income.

Seeing you in this light prompts your life underwriter to help you turn all such desires into sound, practical plans. He is trained to analyze all the facts related to your financial future. And, from the many types of life insurance policies available, he helps you choose those that will suit your purposes and purse.

That's why your life underwriter is such a good man to know. A man whose understanding attitude and competent advice will stand you in good stead for many years to come. *Rely on him!*

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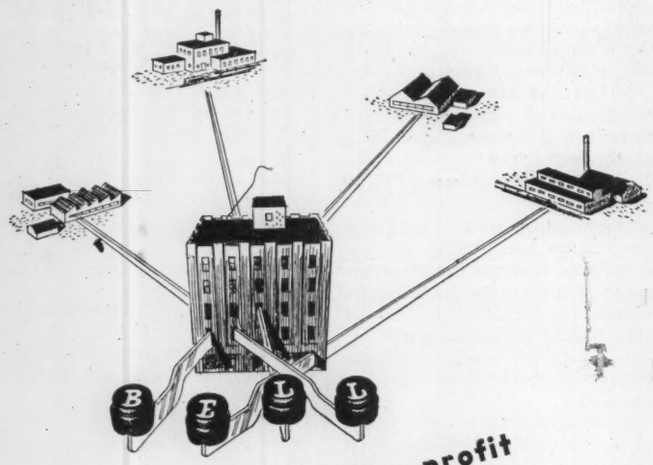

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THEATRE

ACTING ON A CAMPUS

TWO QUONSET HUTS make theatre history. They house the Studio Theatre established last year by the University of Alberta on their Edmonton campus. One hut houses the stage and 150-seat auditorium; the other, the workshop and offices.

The Studio Theatre operates as part of the Drama Division of the Department of Fine Arts and is partially self supporting since it sells tickets to the public, as well as to students.

Its purpose is to provide a fully equipped theatre for the drama classes and to present worthwhile plays for the student body and discriminating Edmonton citizens.

In last year's session, the Studio Theatre successfully produced Pirandello's "Henry IV" and Sophocles's "Antigone." The 1950-51 term was even more ambitious: Molière's "The School for Wives" (Nov.); Canadian Robertson Davies's "At My Heart's Core" (Jan.); Giraudoux's "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" (Feb.); O'Neill's "Anna Christie" (March); "Macbeth" (April). Plays run for two weeks.

TWO HUTS *make a Studio Theatre.*

ACTING CLASS *at the University of Alberta with Instructor Robert Orchard.*

—Photos by Hauck

COMEDY *in "School for Wives": June Richards and Fred Bendle.*

Actors are drawn from university students and staff, and from Edmonton citizens. The full-time staff consists of Director Robert Orchard, head of the Drama Division; Beverly Wilson (MFA in Drama from Yale), Production Manager; and Anne Turner, Business Manager.

The Painting Division, under Professor H. G. Glyde, RCA, cooperates in designing scenery and costumes.

Says Professor Orchard: "We regard our small theatre as an asset. Plays must be performed a number of times to reach a sizable audience. Consequently each show builds up from night to night. Actors and technicians have the advantage of repetition to gain confidence. A number of universities to the South have been making use of tiny theatres for similar reasons."

INTERMISSION

"See Also Under . . ."

by H. Aubrey Wallace

PERSONALLY, we are willing to scrap all the time-saving devices even unto the pop-up toaster for a little sane standardization of names.

At this very moment there are 109,706 people, by actual count, who are using up the best years of their lives poring over a telephone book trying to decide whether the party they want is called McDonald, Macdonald, or MacDonald. Countless thousands are also struggling over the Macky, MacKay, McKay, McCay, Makay, McKaye, McKie, McKye clan, may their numbers cease. And God knows how many weaker minds have been driven to dipping snuff over the disciples of MacEwan, MacEwen, MacKeown, McCune, McEown, McEwan, McHughan, McKeown. Nor can we think of anything kinder to say about the MacFies (See also under MacPhee, MacPhie, McFee, McPhee, McPhie): the house of McDermotts, MacDirmids, MacDermotts, MacDiarmids, McDermids, McDiarmids; or the MacCullaghs, MacCulloughs, McCullas, McCullaghs, McCullochs, McCulloughs, and MacCullochs.

WHO do these Scotch types think they are, taking up the time of kindly, unsuspecting people? Not only have they turned a snappy little phone call into an all-day manhunt that makes the "M" section of the phone book a MacNightmare of fiddle-faddle, they have infected the whole book. You can't even look up a simple soul like Ray without seeing also under Rey, Rae, Raye, Rea, Reay, Rhea, and Wray. Or ditto with Reid, Read, Reade, and Reed. And even after you've ploughed through ten columns of plain, ordinary Robinsons looking for good old C. H., you find that C. H. has gone high-hat and stuck another "b" in his name just to be different. He's the only one, too. Why didn't somebody at the phone company just shoot him? Robbinson, indeed!

FRANKLY, we blame the telephone company for giving in to people's whims without putting up a stiff fight. They should have insisted on the Randalls, Randells, Randles, Randals falling in under Randall which we all know how to spell, and the Raineys, Rainies, Rainnies, or Rainys could have been curtly told to merge or get out of the phone book. And people like Ferrell, Farrall, Farrel, Farrell, Faerrill, and Pherrill or Messrs. Finnegan, Finigan, Finnigan and Finegan should never have been allowed to set foot in the country in the first place.

HOWEVER, if the phone company refuses to take a stand, the rest of us law-abiding citizens will just have to tighten our belts and whenever we are asked to call anybody like the Gerrards, (see also under Garrard, Garard, Gerard, Gerhardt, Girard, Guerard, Jourard), call up the drug store instead and ask them to send up two more bottles of Canada Dry. If this treatment doesn't soon bring these hoity-toity characters and their fancy nomenclature to time before you can say Halliwell, Hallawell, Hallowell, or Hollowell, my name isn't H. Aubrey Wallace (see also under Wallas, Wallis, Walliss).

The Seeker

HE WHO *would seek for loveliness*
May miss that miraged goal,
Yet through dark failure and distress
House beauty in his soul.

Mere faith becomes a magic thing,
The quest a crown for him,
And brave the bird that still can sing
On autumn's empty limb.

ARTHUR STRINGER

★ ★ ★

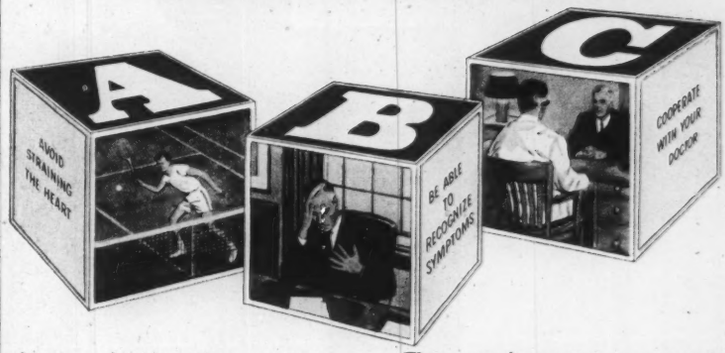
Reactionary

THE *onomatopoetic screech,*
The grunt and the grimace
Were the genesis of our common speech,
Crown of the human race.
And so, the eloquence of the play
Or the Parliamentary scene,
Has roots which spring from the glacier clay
Laid down in the Pleistocene.

Do we respect this amazing art
From the muck of long ago,
Do we look on words with a tender heart
And fashion them well? Not so.
We walk in the old Neanderthal way
(Of the sabre-toothed tiger wary.)
Hi-ya and Huh; Blah and Okay
Adorn our vocabulary.

J. E. M.

The ABC's of Heart Disease



A . . . Avoid putting unnecessary burdens on your heart

The heart, one of the strongest and most efficient parts of the body, can work year after year. However, as a person grows older, the heart ages too. It may become less adaptable to sudden demands and less able to stand long periods of strain.

Doctors advise those who have reached the middle or later years of life to protect their hearts by following these simple rules:

1. Avoid sudden, violent, or prolonged physical exertion that may overtax the heart.
2. Keep weight at normal or below, as extra pounds mean extra work for the heart.
3. Eat moderately at each meal, as overloading the stomach burdens the heart.
4. Get plenty of rest and sleep to give the heart a chance to restore its strength.
5. Get prompt treatment for any illness, as it may put an added strain on the heart.
6. Avoid fatigue — learn to "take it easy."
7. Have periodic physical examinations which enable the doctor to check on the heart, and if necessary, to suggest additional measures to keep it in good condition.

B . . . Be able to recognize the symptoms of heart disease, especially after age 40

Although heart trouble may occur at any age, it is much more common in middle and later life.

When something is wrong with the heart, warning symptoms usually appear—such as pain or a feeling of oppression in the chest, unaccountable shortness of breath, rapid or irregular beating of the heart, and excessive fatigue.

These warnings may or may not indicate a heart disorder. Such symptoms may sometimes be of nervous origin. If they do appear, it is wise to consult the doctor. By acting on these warnings *in time* needless worry may be avoided, and prompt treatment can often be given to help keep the condition under control.

C . . . Cooperate with your doctor

If the heart is weakened by disease or by the demands of over-strenuous living, its ability to continue working is curtailed. Even an impaired heart, however, has remarkable reserve powers to carry on, provided measures are taken to conserve its strength.

Medical science has made notable gains against heart disease. There are now more effective means than ever before for controlling many diseases of the heart — even some of the serious types. Doctors also can detect heart ailments earlier and diagnose them more accurately than ever before.

Learning to live with heart disease, however, depends largely on close and continued cooperation with the doctor—in observing faithfully the special rules and requirements which he may impose.

Today, with proper treatment, many people with heart disease may recover completely, or resume a practically normal life.

For more information about how to protect your heart, write for a copy of Metropolitan's free booklet, 21-T, "Your Heart."

The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund is playing an important part in the war on heart disease. The Fund, in which 146 Life Insurance Companies participate, now supports more than 50 different research programs. These deal with the problems of heart disease, in the hope that more effective methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment may be found.

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Please send me a copy of your free booklet, entitled "Your Heart," 21-T.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

—Panda

CAREER GIRLS IN THEIR TWENTIES

—Gilbert Milne

Pianist Marian Grudeff made — at the age of 11—her first of eight guest appearances with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra; has appeared in New York three times, once with the New York Symphony. Born in Toronto, 23-year-old Marian played in Vancouver and Victoria in January.

Violinist Betty-Jean Hagen started violin at age of seven; gained outstanding recognition last year by winning Naumberg (U.S.) Award. Last November she made her New York Town Hall debut; is now on a Canadian tour. Born in Edmonton, 20-year-old Betty-Jean lives in Calgary. *(Right)*

Soprano June Kowalshuk has largely financed her singing career by scholarships. Latest win was first prize last April in CBC's *"Nos Futures Etoiles."* Recently she guested with Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Born in Regina, 22-year-old June is student at Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto; does concert work. *(Left)*

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HIVES . . .
and Helpless Resentment

by Helen Claire Howes

IF YOU break out periodically in itchy hives, it may be that you resent your husband or wife or, perhaps, your boss. For it has been discovered that persons with frequent attacks of hives consider themselves wronged, usually by someone in the family and they resent it deeply. They feel what the dictionary describes as "indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong or insult."

You see, two New York doctors* had a hunch that foods were not causing their patients' hives but that emotions were. Furthermore, they knew that emotional disturbances are reflected in sudden changes in skin color—the hot blush, for instance. So they picked at random 30 patients (17 women and 13 men) who frequently suffered from hives, and had them come to the clinic regularly to talk about themselves, their frustrations.

DURING the patients' interviews, the temperature of the room was kept uniform since a too-warm room could raise the patient's skin temperature. The skin of each patient was tested for sensitivity to certain drugs known to cause a reaction, and a few persons sat for a time with feet and legs in warm water, to see if heating the body in this way could cause hives. Except for drugs given occasionally to combat the tantalizing itch, no other medicine was used. The patients were urged to eat anything they wished during this period, and to lead normal lives.

The doctor obtained from each patient a relatively complete life history, with particular reference to the setting in which the first and later attacks of hives occurred. The doctor wanted the patient to understand thoroughly his feeling toward his family, his parents, and his job.

SIGNIFICANT topics, known to be connected in the past with outbreaks of hives, were brought up for discussion and dwelt on for several minutes, in order to arouse in the patient the same emotional state as had been associated with the events when they occurred.

Because of the recognized connection between emotional upsets and skin changes, skin temperature and color were frequently recorded during the interview, particularly when there was a major shift in the subject discussed. Before the patient left the office, some cheerful topic was discussed, and he was sent on his way reassured.

The doctors found that in 29 of the 30 patients there was a definite relation between their attacks of hives and *a particular attitude toward life*. The single exception was a girl who came for only two interviews and even in her it was possible to see the same emotional pattern.

Now these patients all felt themselves to be wronged or injured and they believed that there was no remedy, although they recognized the situation for what it was. Usually, the resentment was felt in connection with husband, wife, or parents, and in a few cases it was directed against their superior at work. The patients thought they could neither retaliate nor run away. They felt they were stuck . . . were intensely resentful because of their predicament, and they developed hives.

WHEN the patients discussed topics of personal concern to them, they were seen to flush — a blotchy flush, usually, and in many patients the flush extended at least down to the waist and to the wrists. Now, skin temperature and color are governed respectively by the action of the arterioles (tiny branches of arteries) and the small blood vessels, the capillaries.

These two types of blood vessels act independently, and sometimes they seem to act at cross-purposes. If the capillaries are dilated to any extent, their surfaces become porous, or permeable, permitting body fluids to seep through into the skin. When skin temperature goes up and "capillary tone" goes down, a blotchy flush develops and the fluid in the tissues rises up in welts or hives.

The doctors noted that skin temperature rose and "capillary tone" lowered when significant problems were dwelt upon. The normal tension of those tiny capillaries relaxed and their walls became so thin that their fluid gathered in the skin. Five patients actually developed hives right there under the doctor's nose, just from talking about their troubles.

In about a third of the patients, the blood pressure went up during discussion of their problems. One man who could talk about his troubles without being distressed did not have important changes in skin temperature. It failed to rise in a patient who wept freely with grief but who did not show resentment during the interview. Topics of no consequence emotionally produced no change in capillary tone or skin temperature, and no hives.

ANXIETY, hostility, or grief were not directly associated with attacks of hives, although many of the patients had some or all of these feelings occasionally. When the predominant feeling was dejection and hopelessness, hives did not develop. They only developed when the patients hated the whole situation but were convinced that there was nothing they could do about it but stew in their own juice.

The doctors felt that in every case

*D. T. Graham and Stewart Wolf.

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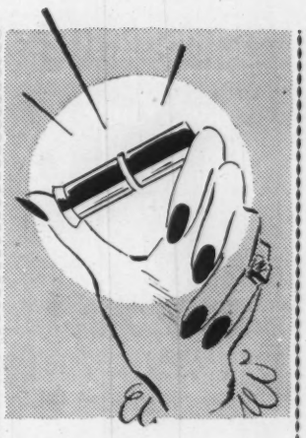

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WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

there were various solutions, but the patients themselves were certain they could neither fight nor run; they just had to stay there and take a beating.

The odd thing was that, although these patients felt they were taking a beating, they did not feel any hostility toward the people who were complicating their lives. That is something else again, and, had they felt hostility, they might not have had hives. For hostility is "a feeling of antagonism or enmity, implying a wish to take aggressive action," *i.e.*, a desire *to do something.*

But they felt there was no action they could possibly take. Resentment *may* lead to hostility, but in these persons it didn't. Hostility seemed a luxury in which they could not indulge. They tended not even to feel hostility, let alone express it.

THIS was true in their relation to their parents. One man early in life decided that he would get more by submitting to his father's wishes than by rebelling. Another was brought up by mother and aunt to feel guilty about hostile feelings or actions. In fact, all tendencies to action on his part were frustrated by these two. Two women had been taught that hostility was not nice; such an attitude was unacceptable to their standards of proper womanly behavior.

The patients were not generally passive about other aspects of their lives. Some were fearful and unassertive, but others showed energy and resourcefulness in their jobs. Common feature in patients with hives was their inability to feel hostile, even though circumstances might seem to call for it. They were preoccupied with what was being done to them, rather than what they were going to do about it.

Another characteristic fairly common was that the patients also developed hives after they gave up attempts to reach a decision.

It is interesting that in not one case was there any important relation discovered between foods and other things commonly considered as causing reaction, and attacks of hives. Another interesting sidelight was that some patients confessed to blushing a great deal, and stated that there was always a little resentment in their feeling of embarrassment.

WHY hives appear in different spots at different times need not concern us here. The important discovery is that all of these people felt a helpless resentment toward some member or members of their family, or their superiors.

They felt there was nothing they could do to remedy the situation, that even to feel hostile was unthinkable for them. They felt unjustly punished by a condition they could not change, and *as long as this basic issue was unsolved*, other events, trifling in themselves, were enough to provoke an outbreak of hives.

Instead of trying to find a way out, they were eaten up with resentment which broke out in a red, blotchy flush.

SO, if you have hives over and over again, a little digging into the emotions may reveal what it is in the home or work situation that you resent. Once the problem is seen clearly, you can set about to find a constructive remedy. In each case referred to here, the doctor could suggest various measures that the patient could have taken to resolve his difficulties.

But suggestions did no good until the patient, with the help of the doctor, overcame the feeling that there was nothing he could do but take a beating. That's what gave him hives.

VOICE OF THE CONSUMER

RENT CONTROL *was on the agenda of this Ottawa meeting of the National Executive, Canadian Association of Consumers. L. to r.: Mrs. Wynne Plumptre, Ottawa, Recording Sec'y; Mrs. Walter Rean, Toronto, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. W. R. Walton, Oakville, Ont., Pres.; Mrs. B. T. Richardson (standing), Ottawa, Treasurer; Mme. H. E. Vautelet, Montreal, Vice-Pres.; Jean Hamilton, Toronto, Corresp. Sec'y.*

Brain-Teaser:

L'Amour Toujours L'Amour

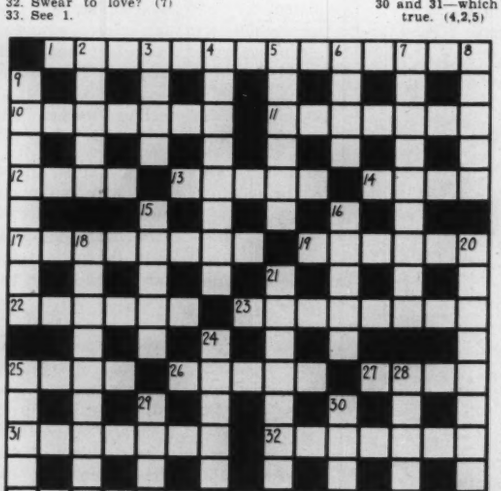
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 33. Thus singing, Shakespeare orders more than a peck to close a score. (4,4,4,2,5,3,6)
10. See 30.
11. One thing a woman can keep under her hat! (7)
12. Good ones mean goodbye to your money. (4)
13. She was a witness in a famous Heart case. (5)
14. See 9.
17. 19 has a change of heart before the trial. (4, 4)
19. An insect embedded in the boracic Ada found. (6)
22. Die unnaturally at the end of the year. (6)
23. It's your business keeps them in check, as it were. (8)
25. The dance that calls for swing? (4)
26. Orchestral legs? (5)
27. Cupid gets sore! (4)
31. See 30.
32. Swear to love? (7)
33. See 1.

DOWN

2. He's fifty, and no "ifs" about it! (5)
3. Darn its aroma! (4)
4. To excel, though obviously not in form, scholastically. (8)
5. Ruskin's were of the dust. (6)
6. Sir, I have my eye on you! (4)
7. The cop is inside and not on the beat. (9)
8. The end of 7 indicates one has already. (5)
9 and 14. Old loving pair, starting a race, by the sound of it. (5,3,4)
15. Dusty room, perhaps. (5)
16. See 30.
18. This can't be made well. (9)
20. What a fool is Ted! Can it be helped? (8)
21. Bad plots, certainly not hair-raising. (4, 4)
24. Men come around to help her. (6)
25. Mrs. Carman no doubt enjoyed it throughout her married life. (5)
28. Astor, as a matter of course. (5)
29. How the droop popped the question? (4)
30. 10 and 16. Without a second look, Cupid hit the mark—(4,2,5,5)
30 and 31—which is remarkable if this is true. (4,2,5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

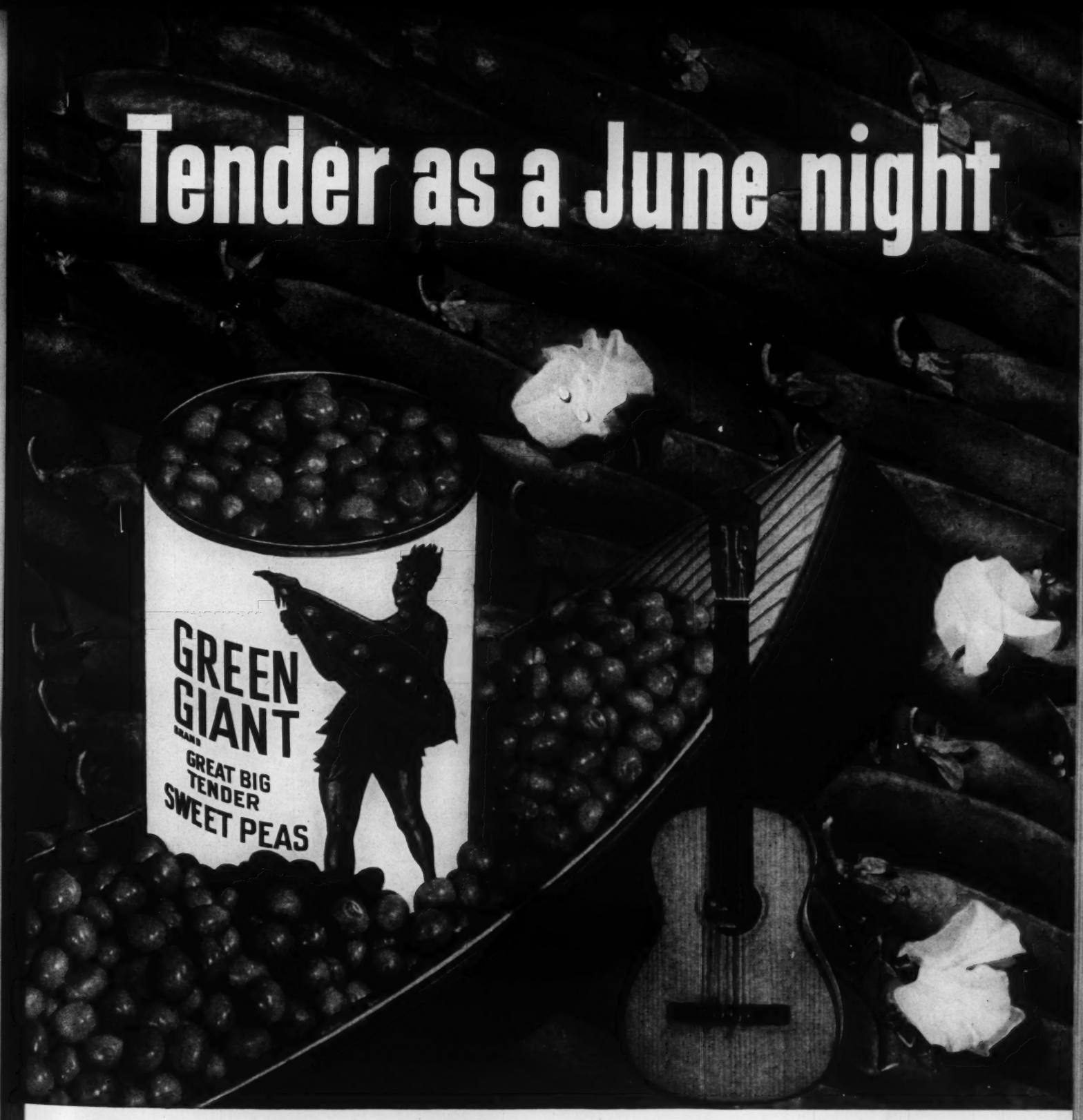
1. Out of the blue
10. Remnant
11. Panther
12. Envy
13. Tears
14. Snip
17. Pedigree
18. Sneers
20. Supper
22. Riffraff
25. Ugly
26 and 6. Underline
27. Sear
30. Extreme
31. Soloist
32. Colored woman

DOWN

2. Unmoved
3. Opal
4. Tittered
5. Expert
6. See 26
7. Enhance
8. Green Pastures
9. Grapes of Wrath
15. Egret
16. Snuff
19. Finessed
21. Politic
23. America
24. Endear
28. Bell
29. Oleo

(160)

Tender as a June night



Harvested in the Moonlight. The call may come at midnight or at dawn. "The field's ready!" Whatever the time, the Green Giant's crew must do a fireman's act. Less than three hours after the peas reach their "fleeting moment," they're picked and packed, vine-fresh.

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But what you probably *don't* know is how our peas get that way. One reason is this—our peas get to a good size when they're still babies in tenderness.

Now, peas are tricky. They come to their peak on a certain hour of a single growing day. Pick them at that moment and even an ordinary pea tastes pretty good. The thing about Green Giant Brand peas is that they are *all* picked at that "fleeting moment of perfect flavor."

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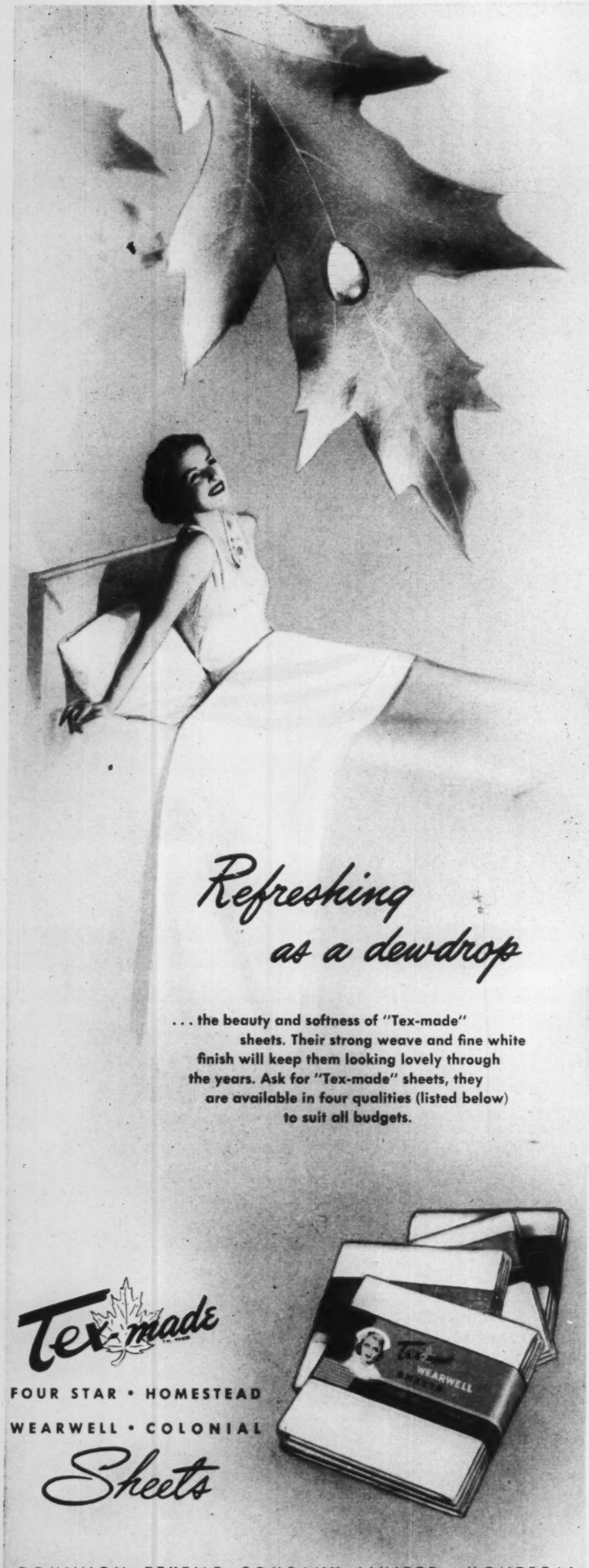
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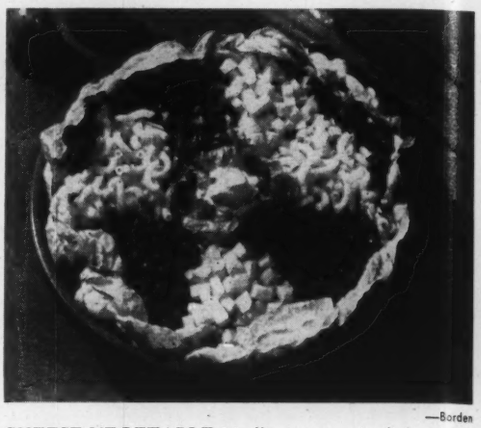
Concerning Food:

Two for February

by Marjorie Thompson Flint



—Borden

CHEESE-VEGETABLE *Medley, new main dish salad.*

IF YOU serve your special hot dinner on Sunday a slight fast on Saturday is quite in order. This is the day then for a fine mid-winter salad and a satisfying dessert.

Vegetable and Cheese Salad
Sliced Cold Meats
Hot Onion Bread
Pineapple Upside Down Cake
Whipped Cream

The meats can be the table-ready variety or whatever is in Mother Hubbard's refrigerator. The dessert is always a joy to both cook and customers. First bubble 2/3 cup brown sugar and 3 tbsp. butter in a 9 x 9 x 2 cake pan. Arrange drained sliced or diced pineapple in the butterscotch mixture. Make up a packaged white cake mix according to directions. Pour over pineapple. Bake in 350°F oven for length of time stated on package for loaf cake plus 5-10 minutes longer. Cut 3 x 3 or 9 servings.

Vegetable-Cheese Salad

Cook ¾ cup elbow macaroni in boiling salted water until tender. Rinse with cold water. Toss lightly with a little thinned mayonnaise. Chill. Cook 1 package frozen green peas or use ¾ cup canned peas. Toss with French dressing. Chill.

Dice ¾ cup celery and ¼ cup green pepper and combine. Dice 1/3 cup yellow process cheese.

Arrange lettuce cups in large salad bowl and place the prepared ingredients in separate sections. Place a mound of well-seasoned mayonnaise (add celery seed, garlic powder to taste) in the centre. Garnish with parsley or cress and pimiento strips. Makes 4 one cup servings of salad.

Hot Onion Bread

Prepare 1 package hot roll mix according to directions. Refrigerate half the dough for rolls the next day. Let remaining half rise.

Sauté 2 cups finely chopped onions in 3 tbsps. salad oil until tender. Mix in 1½ tsps. celery salt. Divide dough in half and roll on floured board to fit a greased 10 x 6 x 2 baking dish. Spread ½ of the onions over dough. Top with remaining dough and then the onions. Brush with 1 egg slightly beaten with 1 tbsp. milk. Let rise until double. Bake at 400°F for 20 minutes or until done. Cut into 8 pieces and serve while hot.

For a pre-bridge or canasta luncheon, pleasingly simple and easy on the hostess, try—

Mushroom and Oyster Soup
Fruit Cocktail Salad Mould, Dressing
French Bread
Tray of Assorted Cheeses and Crackers

Allow for plenty of French bread and serve it either hot or cold with both the soup and salad course. The cheese tray can be most dramatic with all the fine cheeses available. Garnish the tray with fruits such as dessert dates, black figs and prunes stuffed with cream cheese.

Mushroom-Oyster Soup

Heat to boiling 2 tins condensed cream of mushroom soup with 2 cups rich milk. Season with 2 tbsps. grated onion and 1/3 cup finely diced celery. Drain liquor from ½ pint oysters. Heat to boiling and drop in oysters and cook for 2 minutes. Combine the two mixtures and leave until ready to serve. Then bring to the bubbly stage and serve immediately. Six-7 servings.

Note: The celery is still crunchy because it's not really cooked.

Fruit Cocktail Salad

1 envelope (1 tbsp.) plain gelatine
2 tbsp. water
Syrup from 1-20 oz. tin fruit cocktail (about 1 cup)
Fruit from 1-20 oz. tin fruit cocktail

Soften gelatine in water. Heat syrup to boiling and dissolve gelatine in it. Cool and add 1 cup gingerale. Chill until partially set. Fold in drained fruit cocktail. Pour into oiled individual ring moulds (6 or 8 depending on size of moulds). Chill until firm. Unmould and fill centre with halved grapes, garnish plates with tangerine sections and mint.

Serve with *Fruit Dressing*. Combine ½ cup mayonnaise with 2 tbsp. lemon juice, ¼ cup icing sugar and ½ cup cream, whipped. This is a last-minute job. About 1½ cups dressing.

■ Here is a quick and easy emergency luncheon dish. Heat a tin of condensed cream of mushroom soup slowly with ¾ cup of milk. Add to this, one 4 oz. jar of dried beef cut in strips (the beef, not the jar) and heat thoroughly. Serve with buttered noodles or rice. For an exotic touch brown ¼ cup slivered almonds in butter and scatter on top of each serving.

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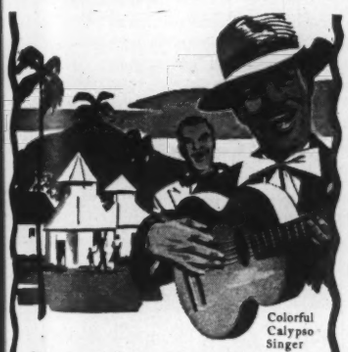

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AND NOW a woman is manager of a cosmetic firm! You'd think that was commonplace—women and cosmetics being synonymous. But mostly the men get to be managers. However, **Marie Fromow** has just been appointed Manager of Harriet Hubbard Ayer of Canada. Toronto-born, Marie attended Ontario Ladies College, Whitby. She's been in consumer research department of Lever Brothers for some six years. In spare time is singer and pianist; belongs to Ventura Club.

—John Palmer
MARIE FROMOW

■ Carleton College in Ottawa has a model parliament and the prime minister is—imagine—feminine. So was the one last year. Present PM is **Marjory Herwig.**

■ Saskatchewan's Provincial Treasurer has an air-minded secretary. Just recently Secretary **Ruby Meyers** passed all tests for a private pilot's licence. She was the 11th woman to qualify in the Regina club since 1944.

■ How would you like to represent six cities in Massachusetts, five in Connecticut, one in Maine, and Halifax and Montreal? That's the job Montrealer **Marlee Dohan** has been chosen for, as Director of Region 1, Association of Junior Leagues of America.

International:

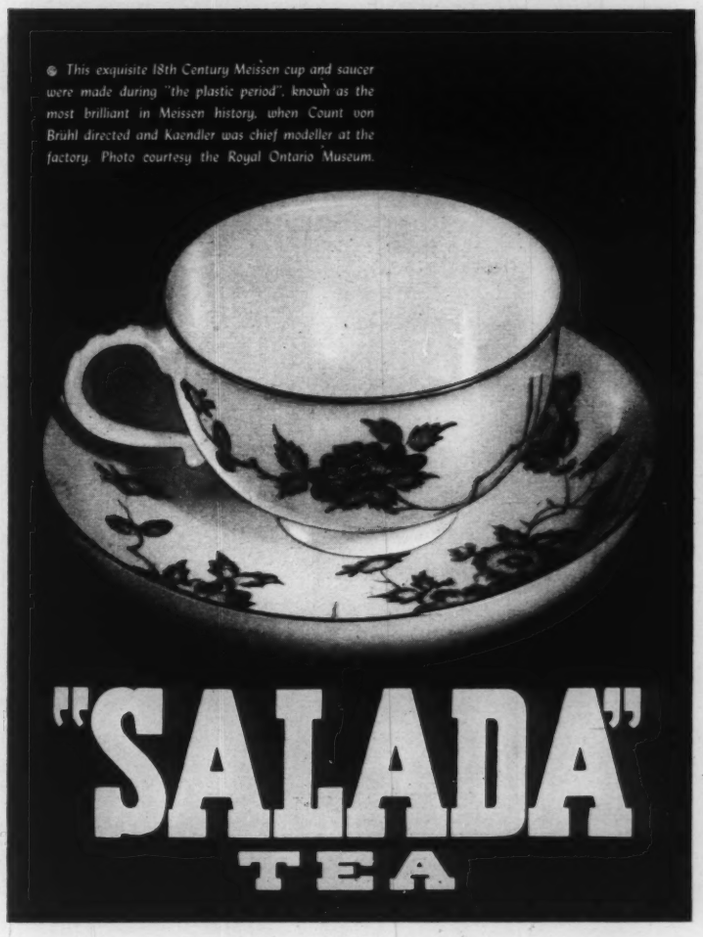
THE SOCIAL AMERICAS

by Margaret Ness

MEN may be almost 50 per cent of the student body of the Schools of Social Work in the U.S. and Canada. But not in Latin America. Last week the American Association of Schools of Social Work met in Toronto and SN met five representatives from South America, one from Mexico and a guest from India; and heard all about it.

India does have men students, so Dorothy Moses told us. Dorothy is Dean of the School of Social Work in Delhi. Her unusual name is the result of her Christian-converted father choosing a biblical name most like his Moslem one. Dressed in a handprinted cream sari with yellow design and a soft Kashmiri shawl, Dorothy spoke in a liquid English accent, acquired, like her education, in England. In 1947 she attended New York's Columbia University for social studies; returned to take over Delhi's year-old experimental School.

"Our men and the Latin American ones like to make money," said Senora Speranza Balmaceda de Josefé of Mexico. "So they don't go into Social work." The Senora is a founder—and the only woman on the staff ("That is funny, is it not. The very opposite to the students." She flashed a big smile) of the School of Social Serv-


This exquisite 18th Century Meissen cup and saucer were made during "the plastic period", known as the most brilliant in Meissen history, when Count von Brühl directed and Kaendler was chief modeller at the factory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

To People Who Want to Write *but can't get started*

Do you have the constant urge to write but fear that a beginner hasn't a chance? Then listen to what the former editor of *Liberty* said on this subject:

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Quickly Sells to Four Publications

"I received a cheque from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. Also, lately, the "Farmer's Advocate" (London, Ont.,) the "Family Herald" (Montreal) accepted articles on women's activities, and I have contributed a number of articles on farming activities in Algoma to the "Farmer's Magazine," Toronto."—Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, Ontario Canada.

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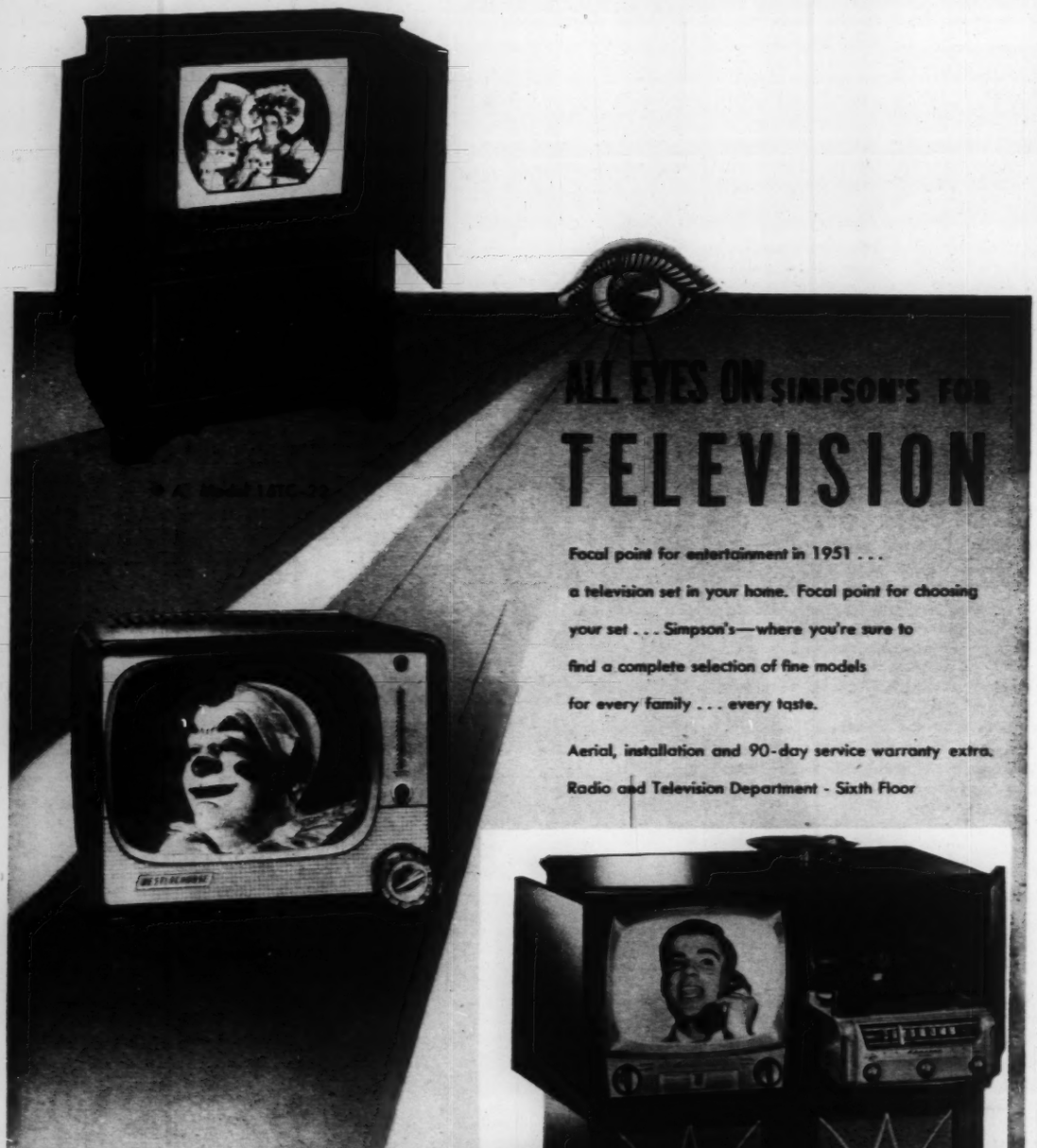

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ice at the National University. She herself studied at NY's Columbia University. Her husband is on the UN Mission for the Balkans.

Brazil and Uraguay are the only two South Americans countries in which men students have registered for the comparatively new Schools of Social Service. The one in Chile is the oldest; was started in 1925. The others are mostly less than ten years old.

And Chile has two other distinctions, both feminine. It was the first Latin American country to receive women into a university; and last Fall, appointed the first woman in its history as Governor of a province. Said Senora Celia Cortés de Mattatall, Director of their School: "Chilean and Cuban women are the most political minded of all Latin American women." Vivacious grey-haired Senora Mattatall is a descendant of Cortés of history fame, had a French mother and married an American with a Scotch father.

Also from Chile was Supervisor Maria Riquelme who has been in Canada for the past half year visiting our Schools of Social Work. She's on a UN fellowship.

Looking like a ballet dancer was red-haired Senora Alicia Pinzon of Colombia. She is Supervisor of the government-owned School of Social Service in Bogotá. And snapping black-eyed Senorita Ana Maria Morinigo was from Paraguay. She is Director of her country's School.

The South American and Mexican workers are touring U.S. Schools of Social Work, at the invitation of the U.S. Government; were delighted that the annual convention made it possible for them to visit Canada, too.

One other delegate had the last word to say on the men-into-the-work situation. At the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, the men students are over 50 per cent of the enrolment, said Marjorie J. Smith, Director of the School. Marjorie tells us that their School is the largest in Canada. She ought to know. She's Chairman of the National Committee of Canadian Schools of Social Work; is now the only woman Director in Canada since Dorothy King of McGill retired last Spring.

—Kenneth Robert

CHATTING: *UBC's Marjorie J. Smith* (l), *Chile's Celia Cortés de Mattatall, India's Dorothy Moses.*

FILMS

SHAKESPEARE AND GOD: THE BARD IS BETTER

ORSON WELLES' production of "Macbeth" has received such a bad Press that a great many people have been scared into staying away from it altogether. This is a pity; for though Welles' "Macbeth" may not measure up to the ideals of the Shakespeare fundamentalist it is vastly more interesting to watch than almost anything else you are likely to come across.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

It is true that Welles has done considerable violence to the Shakespearean original, wrenching whole scenes out of context and re-alloting a good deal of the Shakespearean dialogue. But the great speeches are still there and when appropriated by Orson Welles they roll off the screen with all their old irresistible magic. For this reason, and because Producer Welles has placed firm if sometimes arbitrary emphasis on "Macbeth" as a drama of action, it is a film that all adolescents should be taken to see. They will go reluctantly; but they will come away with a sense of the sheer excitement in Shakespeare that a whole term of class-analysis won't quite be able to obliterate.

IT IS A shaggy production, with an air of rather wild improvization. Dunsinane looks a little as though it were made of tortured rock-candy, and the costuming department seems to have been desperately divided in mind between Tartan and Viking influences. (On the other hand Lady Macbeth's costuming is impressive enough to suggest that that resourceful woman was able to dig up a clever little dressmaker right in the wilds of Dunsinane.)

However, these inconsistencies of production are relatively unimportant. Shakespeare never bothered greatly about production and would probably have found little to interest him in the conception of pure emptiness of content surrounded by the most scrupulous attention to period detail.

It must be admitted finally that you will admire this "Macbeth" only insofar as you are able to enjoy watching Orson Welles. No one else in the film counts to any extent. Jeanette Nolan's "Lady Macbeth" is more hysterical than intense, in one sequence at least quite out-screeching the three weird sisters. The rest of the cast give little more than a perfunctory reading of their lines. But Orson Welles reads Shakespeare as though he relished every syllable; and if his relish of his own performance seems almost as great as his relish of Shakespeare, that is an actor's privilege. At any rate I enjoyed him and shall probably go back, taking my own two reluctant adolescents along.

WHEN one considers the current screen alternatives to "Macbeth" it seems like black ingratitude to reproach Orson Welles for his production. Certainly it is a lot easier to listen to the Orson Welles' interpretation of Shakespeare than to Producer Dore Schary's interpretation of God, which is what we get in "The Next Voice You Hear . . ."

In this film God himself puts on a series of radio talks directed at mankind in general but focussing, for observational purposes, on the family of Joe Smith, a California aircraft worker. Producer Schary doesn't bring in the voice of God directly, however. Instead we get reports, presumably verbatim, from various characters who have listened in to the program, and the messages thus conveyed sound a good deal less like Revelation than like the voice of the Parent-Teachers Organization talking down to a particularly unprogressive-minded group of parents.

There is a determined simple-mindedness about all this, together with a good deal of folksy condescension towards the harassed Joe Smith (James Whitmore) and his family, which leave one feeling that the makers of "The Next Voice You Hear . . ." have almost as artless a conception of Joe Smith as they have of Joe Smith's Creator. I only hope this film doesn't represent the beginning of a trend. The studio may have figured that in the present state of human affairs the public would welcome even the screen version of Divine intervention. It wouldn't surprise me if they were right.

IN "Pagan Love Song" Esther Williams is dyed a becoming beige and set to swimming in a sea as blue as blue-ing water, amid a group of laughing Tahitians. There's a lot of laughing in "Pagan Love Song" practically all of it coming from the screen. Howard Keel of "Annie Get Your Gun" plays opposite the star. He can't swim as well as Esther but he sings a lot better.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

—MGM

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

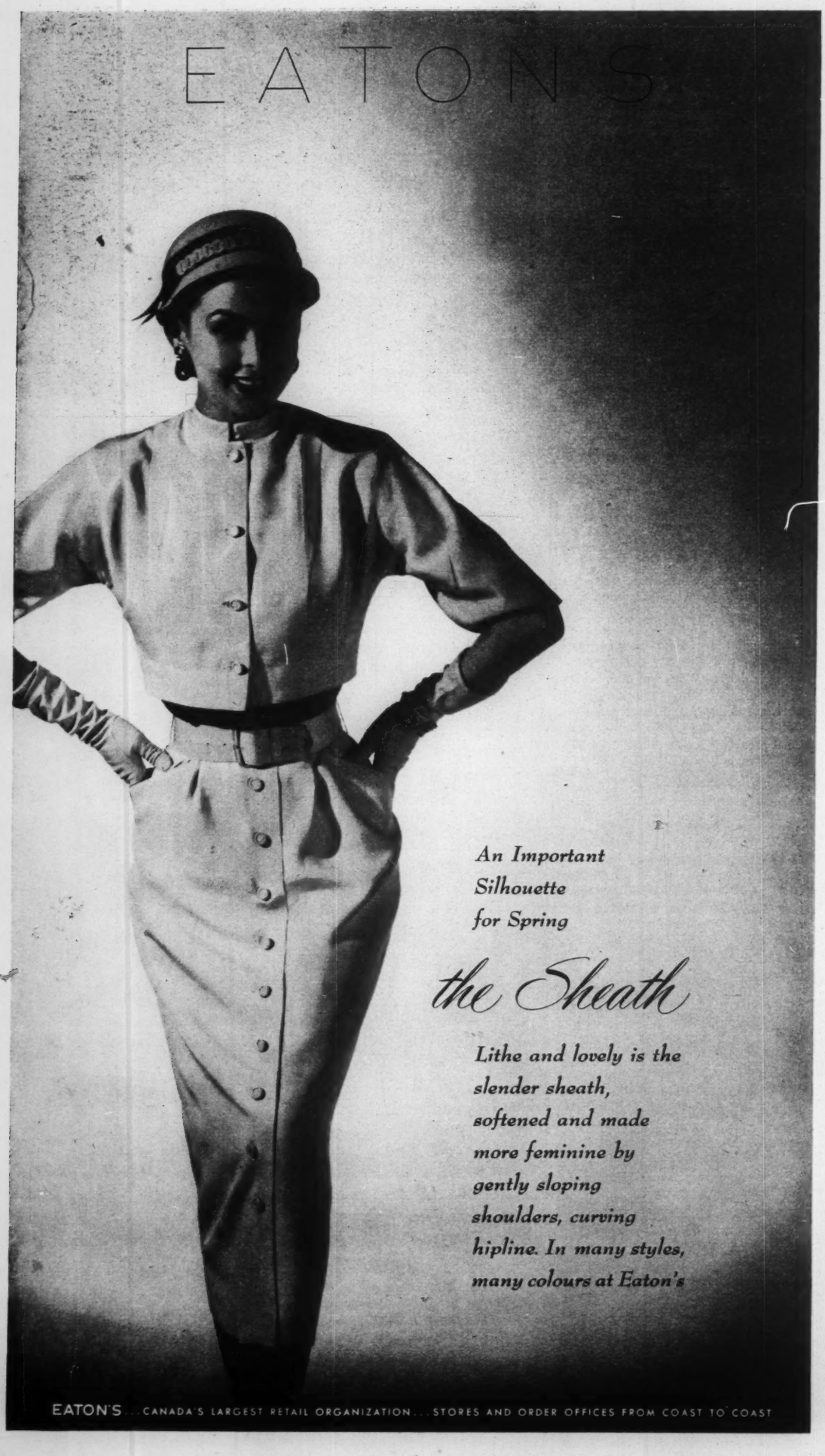
The **Rt. Rev. Godfrey P. Gower,** Rector of St. Paul's, Vancouver, has succeeded the Ven. Sir Francis Heathcote as Bishop of New Westminster.

The **Rt. Rev. Robert H. Waterman** has been inducted as Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, succeeding the late Most Rev. George F. Kingston.

DEATHS

Col. Cyril D. H. MacAlpine, OBE, 65, prominent Canadian mining executive; in Toronto, after a six-month illness. In 1929, he led an eight-man mining party to explore the Arctic coast. They were lost for two months, finally being brought out after an air search which made world headlines.

Andrew Greene Carnell, CBE, 74, Mayor of St. John's, Newfoundland, from 1934-49; in St. John's.



IDLE TONGUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

in a street accident operates in rumor-spreading. And if distortion is inevitable in an "eye-witness" account how much more so during successive repetitions of an event where the tellers cannot hope to know the facts? The striking machinist has heard that his employers are buying off the arbitration board. He has heard it from the man in the stock room. If he stopped to think, he would know that the stockroom man couldn't possibly have access to mail that would of necessity be highly secret. Instead, the machinist sees in the story a rationalization of all his uncertainties about the strike.

This case of the striker is fictitious but let's presume that it actually happened. It might have started with a correct "kernel of truth": that the "boss" merely sent a routine letter to the Chairman of the Board on a convenient time for the meeting on the strike question. The office boy takes the letter to the mailing clerk and each tells another that the boss is writing to the Board. The next two tell others that the boss has written a "confidential" letter to the Board—there is tension in the firm and the employees all feel that something's in the wind. Next step in the chain is to turn the "letter" into "letters". Careless recounting finds it easy to pluralize. Next step along, the hearers wonder why the boss is writing to each member of the Board: thus, the seemingly logical conclusion.

Learning to Misquote

Throughout this hypothetical process, two things have been going on. There has been a "levelling": *e.g.*, the office boy and the mailing clerk have dropped out. They may have been "Joe" and "Eddy" but names don't usually interest us and we drop them. Irrelevant details have dropped out, the rumor has been "levelled" and is taking on the form of a slogan that can be remembered and repeated by rote (one of the tricks of the advertisers' genial trade).

The other process—the "sharpening"—is also taking place. The story is being sharpened to conform to the doubts and fears of the strikers. The "letter" became "letters"; the open nature of sending became "confidential". Cheques have appeared, seemingly from nowhere, and the flames of hate now rage.

In view of this process, how can rumors be combatted? They don't appeal to the reason: they can't be fought with fact. The need for making the "effort after meaning" can't always be satisfied by cold truth.

In wartime, with the need for censorship on the facts, measures against many apocryphal stories cannot be taken. During the early years of World War II "Rumor Clinics" were set up by a number of U.S. and Canadian newspapers and radio stations. To these, citizens were invited to send rumors for killing. In the papers, the rumor was published and labelled for what it was and a careful point-by-point refutation; on the radio, it was broadcast as a rumor and then carefully smashed. For a while the Clinics enjoyed great popularity. Then

collectors grew tired of the novelty or failed to recognize a genuine rumor or were reluctant to "snoop" and the stream dried up. Further, it was discovered that badly conducted Clinics could be suspected of contributing to the spread of rumor rather than the atrophying. But above all, attempts by the authorities to give the true facts and the attempts by the Clinics to relate these facts and the rumor both tended to over-appeal to the reason of the populace. Rumors indicate the state of the public mind, not its thirst for the "truth."

In Canada, during the war, the CBC tried to reduce rumor-proneness by refusing to broadcast news items that contained speculation, prediction or editorialization. Unless the item was documented as an individual opinion, Dan McArthur explained to the writer, or it could be credited to the wire service or other source, it was simply not broadcast. This is a somewhat different system than that of the U.S. There, a great deal of faith is pinned on the individual commentator who may indulge in as much dramatizing as is consistent with a high Hooper-rating.

There seems to be no sure way of combatting rumor or even of recognizing it *as* rumor. In this country, according to J. A. Irving, Professor of Social Philosophy at Victoria College, Toronto, there were six categories of rumors in the Second War. There were rumors arousing horror or disgust response that served to evidence complete disregard for human life on the part of the authorities; rumors referring to reckless waste and extravagance, usually by the Government; rumors of threat to security; rumors expressing anti-British sentiment or even open hostility to England; rumors referring to future intentions of the Government regarding rationing, financing and conscription; rumors alleging gross incompetence in the conduct of the war effort.

Some of these may be "planted" by subversives; some of them may be turned to use by our enemies, once they have generated spontaneously. Many will be blamed on the enemy when the fault lies closer to home. Professor Allport writes SN about this: "The present conditions are again optimal (or rapidly becoming so) for the spread of rumor: great ambiguity about all important matters, and a high sense of importance for our lives of public policy, foreign happenings, war, etc. . . . Although the planting by Communists, fellow-travellers is not impossible, I am inclined to guess that we are over-inclined to this source because it is obvious and dramatic. . . . [But] we may expect an immense number of hostility rumors directed toward minority groups, administrative officers, etc. These tangible targets get blamed for our generalized jitters . . ."

There seems to be only one cardinal rule to control one's own contribution to the spread of rumor: *verify your sources.* Do not tell tales in idle conversation if you have no possible access to the true facts. One only has to ask oneself, "Is this the way I heard it?" to see what can happen to the truth.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Those Spring Remedies

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MISS A. took a bottle and a teaspoon wrapped in kleenex from her handbag and laid them on the restaurant table.

"Crude molasses," she said. "I'm never without it. It's already improved my eyesight so that I can read small print without glasses."

She unscrewed the bottle top and poured herself a generous spoonful. "Ugh!" I said.

"You get so you don't mind it," Miss A. said. "It was Mrs. Esterbrook, the President of the Ladies Needlework Guild, who introduced it. Now all the members swear by it and you'd never believe the difference it has made in the activity of the Guild. Bazaars, home-cooking sales, church suppers! Even the Ladies' Layette Committee which is always behindhand managed to get in its quota before Christmas." She paused. "Look, why don't you try a spoonful? It's simply full of Vitamin B."

I shook my head. "I just happen to be a Vitamin B deficient," I said, "and I'd rather stay that way. It's more restful."

"It would make a wonderful difference in you," Miss A. said.

"I could tell you of some cases—" she lowered her voice—"For instance there is Mrs. Esterbrook's niece who was simply heartbroken over not having a family. Well, she started in August taking crude molasses, and now—"

"You mean it really worked!" I said.

"End of June," Miss A. said. "So what do you think of that?"

I said it sounded absolutely sensational. "Imagine, not only producing babies but stirring up layette committees to look after them!"

Miss A. smiled.

"OH I COULD tell you plenty of other stories. For instance there's Mrs. Rubric who's been a semi-invalid ever since Mr. Rubric died. Shut herself up in the house, wouldn't see anybody, everyone said she was going queer. Then *she* started taking molasses—"

"You mean it cures melancholia too!" I said.

"I'm only telling you about a case I happen to know," Miss A. said. "Mrs. Rubric was going queer and hearing voices. Then she started taking crude molasses. Now she doesn't hear voices any more and she goes everywhere and has even finished the altar-cloth she began before the War. What do you say to that?"

I had nothing to say to that. Like all people who are a little weak in logic I am a pushover for a good syllogism. However, I rallied after a moment.

"YOU REMEMBER Esther Hazy, don't you?" I asked.

"Vaguely," Miss A. said. "At least I remember the name. Wasn't she the one who went off and started a farm for talking budgies near Maple?"

"Macaws I think it was," I said. I had just invented Esther Hazy and I couldn't resist the added touch of fictional interest. "Anyway she had climbed up to the top of a ladder to argue with one of her pets when the ladder slipped—"

"What I can never understand," Miss A. said, "is how people who couldn't be induced to walk under a ladder always seem to be willing to risk their necks by climbing one. It just shows how much stronger superstition is than common sense. Wherever is that waitress?"

"She broke a leg," I said. "I mean Esther Hazy. Only luckily she happened to have a pot of crude molasses in the pocket of her bungalow apron at the time—"

"That's ridiculous," Miss A. said.

"Anyway it worked," I said. "She was up and around in no time. Didn't even have to have splints."

"Rubbish!" Miss A. said. "There's no point in people exaggerating what crude molasses will do—"

The waitress appeared at this point to take our order. Miss A. picked up the menu and held it at arm's length. "I'll have the chicken pot pie," she said pointing.

"There isn't any chicken pot pie," the waitress said. "That says chile con carne."

There was considerable argument but in the end Miss A. had to get out her reading glasses.

"Well anyway I haven't had a cold all winter, thanks to crude molasses," she said later. "That's more than you can say. What do *you* do to stop a cold?"

I said I usually got out a big dishpan and beat on it to scare off the bad spirit.

"You would!" Miss A. said.

"Anyway it goes away in time," I said, "and that's the most you can expect of a cold, no matter what remedy you use."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

SKILLED LABOR: ANOTHER SCARCITY

Defence Program Can Suffer as a Result And Problem Can't Be Remedied Quickly

by Michael Young

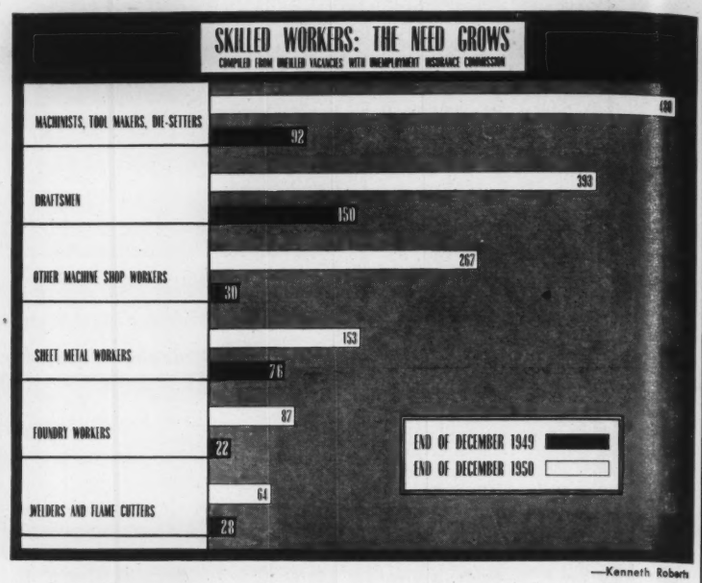
THE APPRENTICE in the machine tool-making shop wasn't conscious of the factory noises or of the reporter watching him. Working with steel to measurements of 1/1,000 of an inch, he kept his mind entirely on what he was doing. He was in the last few months of a four year apprentice period—a long time, but he would be at his job for that long again, and more, before the exacting work would "come naturally."

His day's work wouldn't end at five o'clock either. In the evening he would take courses related to his trade: mathematics, blue print reading, tool design, metallurgy. The evening classes are a compulsory part of his training program. All this is after a minimum of three years' training in a technical school. The reporter watched him work for a few minutes, and then moved on to get out of the way of the floor sweeper.

This incident points up some of the reasons why Canada's preparedness program now faces a threat no less serious than the steel shortage: skilled labor. Even the role of the floor sweeper is notable in this respect.

All the emergency legislation, all the controls that our Government, or any other Government, could dream up might *alleviate* a skilled labor shortage in defence industries, but they could not increase the supply of highly-skilled labor in anything less than years. The apprentice might be taught the technique of his trade in something less than four years; but, as a man whose business it is to train apprentices told me, "Experience is time." That's why, even after our apprentice has finished his four years, he will still be at the bottom of the pay scale for his trade. He won't be a highly skilled worker getting the higher pay until he has put in between five and seven years working at his trade *after* his apprenticeship.

And that's where the floor sweeper comes in. The apprentice in this plant started at 65 cents an hour. Every six months he got a nominal raise of 5 cents-an-hour. So, after three years' technical school and four years' apprenticeship (which included night courses) the apprentice is getting $1.05 an hour. The floor sweeper gets $1.04 an hour. The apprentice seems to be earning an extra cent-an-hour the hard way.



—Kenneth Roberts

Manufacturers who need these skilled workers are complaining that now, when routine, unskilled jobs can pay up to $2 an hour, boys with the natural ability for a career in a highly-skilled trade find very little monetary incentive to enter it. Worse, apprentices with several years of training are persuaded to forsake their trade and take on a less interesting, but for the next half dozen years, higher paying, unskilled or semi-skilled job.

More Pay?

If the apprentice is so important to the firm he is working with, why not pay him more? Some firms do, but the rate is still below the base rate for unskilled work. That shouldn't be surprising. It wasn't too long ago that a boy paid to be an apprentice; it would still cost him money to learn to be a doctor or a dentist.

It costs money to train an apprentice. A skilled worker has to supervise or help him and that means skilled labor time lost to some job. Mistakes are bound to happen when you're learning. When the mistake spoils a block of steel, or damages a machine, that is a net loss to the company. A 65 cent-an-hour rate is more the *result* of the need for apprentices in skilled trades than it is the cause of it.

And even when the apprentice has reached the top of the pay scale for his trade, the spread between what he gets and what an unskilled worker gets is too small to take much of the curse off the long period at apprentice rates.

Union leaders say they negotiate a wage contract on a base rate determined by the prosperity of the industry. Unions could never be talked into allowing a downward adjustment in the base rate to make the returns to apprentices and skilled workers more attractive. The man who gets the base rate—the unskilled worker—won't get any more on his own. And he, too, is an essential part of industry, so the pay difference trouble cannot be remedied by adjusting the higher group downward. Besides, the apprentice has non-monetary incentives; he has the definite prospect of bettering himself, financially and otherwise.

Worse to Come

The shortage of highly-skilled workers—in being, not on paper or in training—is apt to be felt particularly during the next few months while industry is converting and re-tooling for war goods production. The skilled trades that are in short supply now are especially important during this stage. Tool makers and die-setters don't produce a field artillery piece directly. You come to their job when you follow a house-that-Jack-built line backwards. They make the tools or the machines that make the machines that mass-produce traverse gears, gun barrels, etc. And what is also important, many of these machines, the product of the tool maker's skill, can be run by unskilled workers—including, if the need arises, housewives. But don't forget, the more we rely on these machines, the more men are required to build them. And this isn't the whole story.

The Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association, whose job it is to help the production part of the war effort along, a few weeks ago published a report on skilled labor in Canada. The Association noted that not only are there too few skilled workers to make machines and tools, but also, because ordinary processing machinery has become more finely adjusted, it requires more highly skilled men to maintain it, and this adds to the demand of industry for skilled workers.

The trouble comes to the front in war or semi-war time, but war isn't the whole cause of it. It's only comparatively recently that Canada began to give serious consideration to the training of her own skilled workers. To a very large extent we have depended on immigration to provide them. With a strong primary production slant to the economy, even a small trickle of skilled labor immi-

—Kenneth Roberts

APPRENTICE: *RCAF veteran Rolly Taylor is in last year of apprenticeship.*

grants could meet the need. There was, consequently, little incentive for manufacturers to give much thought to training apprentices.

Since then the industrial growth of Canada has outpaced the development of apprentice training programs.

There is still a tendency in Canada to rely rather more heavily than is healthful on immigration to supply many of the needed skills. This persists even though our North Atlantic Treaty allies face the same need to rearm as we do, and, as in the case of Great Britain, can ill afford to lose skilled workers at this time. What's more, on balance, it won't help the NATO defence program anyway unless Canada can make better use of the workers than Britain can.

Experience Takes Time

But if we look to any other solution, we run up against the facts that it takes experience to make a skilled worker, and experience is time. No one has yet found a way to make an hour less than 60 minutes. We've waited until the problem is right on our doorstep. We can't avert it by doing something today; all we can do today is make-do, and take steps to prevent the problem getting worse as the Canadian economy becomes more and more industrial. As far as today's problem is concerned, we should have done something about that yesterday.

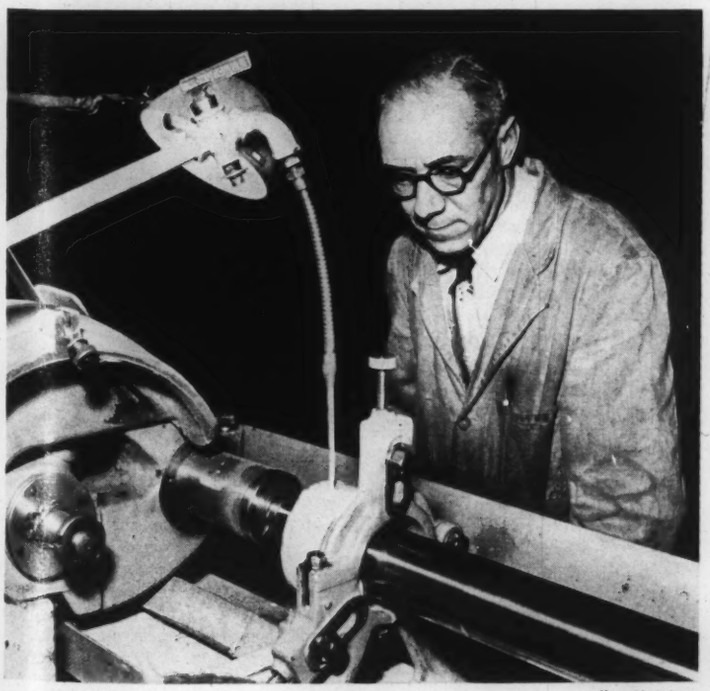
Some companies did try to meet today's problem, before it was too late. Modern Tool Works in Toronto offers a good example of well-organized apprentice training system. The apprentice comes to them with three years training in a recognized technical or vocational school in a machine shop course. If he wants to be a toolmaker he goes through a 48 month apprenticeship during which he spends specified time on cutter-grinding, bench work, heat-treating, inspection, shaper, lathe, mill. In addition, he attends night courses in which he learns the theory behind the practical work he gets in the shop. Facilities of the Ryerson Institute of Technology are available for this.

It costs a great deal to train apprentices but, says Walter Hubbard, Superintendent of Modern Tool Works' machine tool division, "it costs us a great deal more not to have the skilled workers at a time like this." Sometimes, however, a company gets the cost of one without the benefits of the other. There is no guarantee it is going to have the worker's skilled services when his apprentice period is over. Some kind of landlocked "pirating" of skilled workers has started already. When most of the industries using these skilled trades are concentrated in one part of Canada, the restraining effect of the inconvenience of moving is absent; consequently, the shifting of workers from one factory to another in response to five and ten-cents-an-hour temptations is likely to continue. The temptations are likely to continue too, for it is apparently cheaper to get skilled workers that way than to train them yourself.

Warning

Meanwhile, the companies that have an organized apprentice training program can only urge that all industry using skilled labor do likewise. It would be well too for workers to realize they have a stake in this also. If enough of them won't undertake to learn the skills, they can't complain if they go jobless while skilled immigrants find employment.

This shortage is a timely warning to all. Most of the Western countries have a natural advantage over the Russians in the quantity of skilled labor available now or potentially. Don't forget that this fact, rather than the presence of uranium, is why we have more atom bombs than they do. But don't forget either that a skilled labor supply doesn't just grow. It has to be planned for. The Russians are great little planners.



—Kenneth Roberts

EXPERIENCE: *Norman Pollard apprenticed in U.K., came to Canada in 1950.*

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T5-51

BUSINESS ANGLE

A BIG CONTROL PROBLEM

Drastic Controls for Quick Defence May Kill Long-Term Efficiency

by P. M. Richards

COLONEL R. D. Harkness, DSO, President of Northern Electric Co., makes a good point when he says that too extensive controls now might destroy our ability to stand against Sovietism ten years hence. His argument is that if the West does a good job of rearmament, there'll probably be no war two years from now. But the Soviet Union won't give up its ideas in two or in ten years. So the West must be prepared to prevent war for ten or 15 or 20 years.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Putting the Canadian economy in a strait-jacket now to get the most out of our insufficient supplies of materials and manpower ought to be effective (even though uncomfortable) for a two-years-hence emergency, but it might be the very opposite of the right way to prepare for a war that's ten years or more away. The reason, of course, is that close controls necessarily choke off a great deal of the private enterprise that is the mainspring of progress in the democratic free enterprise system. The effects of this throttling might be scarcely discernible in two years' time, but all too evident in ten years, in a progressive withering of the economy.

The answer, surely, is that we should go all-out to prepare for a war that may be only two years off, or less, but that we should also keep constantly in mind the need to relax controls and give private enterprise its head just as soon as we appear to have the defence situation in hand.

CONTROL LIMITATIONS

MOST Canadians want direct price controls because they see new price increases every day and because they remember that controls were fairly effective in the last war (the Canadian cost-of-living index rose 14½ points in two years prior to controls and thereafter only 5½ points up to the end of the war).

What they do not appreciate is the responsibility of the controls for the price advances that have occurred since controls were removed. It's true that the labor unions (who, incidentally, will get wage controls with price controls) say this was due to the Government removing controls too soon, while many goods were still in short supply.

But the fact remains that controls which merely freeze prices and do not touch the causes of the price advances cannot possibly be a cure for inflation; the longer the freeze, the greater the eventual "blow-off."

Furthermore, as control administrators themselves know very well, price controls are really much less effective than they appear to be. Though they check the rise of nominal prices, they do not restrain the real prices, since quality deteriorates when cost increases cannot find reflection in higher prices; though the buyer pays the price he is accustomed to, he obtains an inferior article. And in other cases he obtains none at all, since production which does not yield a satisfactory profit to the producer is obviously unlikely to be continued.

The fact is that direct price controls work, and work only, when inflation pressures are eliminated at the source. Since inflation results from the existence of more purchasing power than there are goods available to absorb it, it follows that the excess purchasing power has to be removed, through increased taxes, restrictions on instalment buying and probably compulsory savings, and bank loaning powers diminished by Bank of Canada action. This is the field in which Ottawa will do its best anti-inflationary work, rather than that of direct controls, though they will be used, and probably soon.

Labor union hopes that we are facing a period of price freezes but of continuing wage advances will be quickly dashed. The task of beating world Communism is going to make us all poorer for the time being. Fortunately we are a rich country, and after paying the price will still have something left.

WHY BRITONS POORER

AIDED by Sir Stafford Cripp's austerity program and devaluation of the pound, Britain has achieved a large measure of economic recovery and built up a large and growing volume of foreign trade. Following some minor and all-too-brief relaxations of British austerity, Canadians, themselves with plenty of food, are shocked by the sight of Britons having to tighten their belts again, so much so that we now eat at one meal the amount of their meat ration for a week. And it's not only food; their whole standard of living is deteriorating. How does Britain come to be in this position?

Looking beyond British bulk-buying and the Government's desire to buy in markets where it can use pounds and not dollars, the fundamental reason seems to be that Britain is selling her products abroad at prices which do not represent their real value.

Not much more than a year ago sterling was regarded abroad as a weak currency because of the decline in British gold and dollar reserves. Since then the situation has reversed itself and Britain has accumulated such large reserves that the pound now ap-

pears to be under-valued in terms of dollars.

But the Government wants to strengthen its position further against the uncertain future, and will neither revalue the pound upwards nor permit it to find its own level in a free market. The effect is that British goods and raw materials are being sold abroad at artificially low prices, at the expense of the British standard of living. And, to some extent, at the cost of British rearmament.

Since the cost of everything Britain buys abroad has been going up in line with the rising trend of world prices, Britain will this year, according to a recent estimate by Chancellor of the Exchequer Gaitskell, have to pay out an additional £300 million to obtain the same volume of imports as in 1950.

With a higher level for sterling, fewer exports would be required to pay for imports, and the productive capacity thus saved could be applied to the defence effort. But the volume of exports might drop. No doubt this possibility is much in British minds. At any rate, for the present Britain's external economic position is being maintained at the price of more austerity at home.

SYNTHETIC BLOOD

ONE of the chief fears about being atom-bombed is that our hospitals would not have nearly enough blood available to replace that lost by victims. But it may soon be possible to have ample supplies of artificial blood plasma available, as the result of work being done by a number of private companies as well as public research institutions.

So far there are three main kinds of synthetic plasma (plasma is the liquid part of blood). One, Dextran, is produced by fermenting corn sugar with a kind of bacteria; a second, PVP (short for poly-vinyl-pyrrolidone) is obtained from acetylene gas, while the third and newest is a still-unnamed product made of okra, a green vegetable common in the south. Doctors are not yet certain that synthetic plasma is as good as the natural article, but they say it has appeared to work well in the emergency uses so far made of it.

And it has some positive advantages. One is that it will keep indefinitely in storage, whereas human plasma lasts a year or so only and human whole blood only a few weeks. A second is that it can be reduced to powder form and mixed with sterile water when needed, making for easier storage and transportation. And at least two of the synthetics—Dextran and PVP—can be administered to anybody, in contrast to human whole blood which may be given safely only to persons whose blood is the same type as the giver's, or a similar one, and there are four blood types.

Then the synthetics are much cheaper. At present the cost of producing them varies widely, from 42 cents a pint in the case of PVP to about $8.50 for Dextran, but mass production would reduce costs greatly. However, any such figures are far below the price of human plasma from a paid donor. After processing, it is about $35 a pint.

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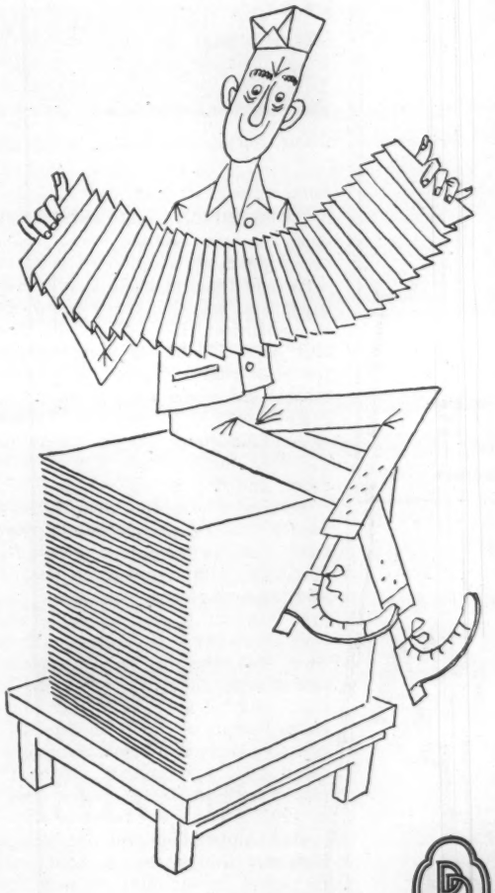

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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable March 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 14, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable March 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 14, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario
January 31, 1951.

Equitable Life Issues Strong Financial Statement

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1950

ASSETS

Real Estate:		
Office Premises	$30,000.00	
Other (Held for Sale)	5,760.00	
		$ 35,760.00
Mortgages on Real Estate		16,627,902.82
Agreements for Sale		219,998.11
Loans on Policies		863,712.04
Bonds and Debentures (Book Value)		4,103,791.41
Stocks (Book Value)		70,071.06
Cash on Hand and in Banks		117,893.98
Interest Accrued		81,270.36
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)		345,383.11
TOTAL ASSETS		$22,465,782.89

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$18,120,554.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	184,675.00
Amounts Left with the Company at Interest	1,049,097.00
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	70,040.00
Other Liabilities	256,736.11
Staff Pension Fund	222,430.00
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	121,610.00
Investment and Contingency Reserves	850,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	1,263,485.78
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$22,465,782.89

Assets gained $1,356,395 . . . Policy Reserves increased by $930,835 . . . Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries $1,005,323 . . . New Business $10,603,382 . . . Insurance in Force $79,423,631.

PROTECTION
THE EQUITABLE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Another Shipping Problem

Require More Efficient Use of Vessels To Avert a Transport Bottleneck

by John L. Marston

VARIATION: *Last year a surplus of shipping, this year a shortage.*

London.

A POSSIBILITY that few people seem to have realized, even when commodities were beginning to boom again and trade in manufactures was expanding, was that there would not be enough shipping space. In the first half of 1950 the shipping position was easy. Neither traders nor governments were in any hurry to import or export goods in anticipation of tighter conditions later. But by the end of the year the shortage was already acute; and it is getting worse.

Because it is so difficult to forecast even a year or two ahead, shipping companies can rarely place orders for new ships with complete confidence. The demand for tanker space has been good for so many years that this class of vessels is an exception: even when the shipyards were apprehensive of serious unemployment (not so many months ago) the tanker-builders had plenty of orders on hand. But it is only lately that demand for other cargo ships has revived; and orders placed now are for delivery perhaps in 1953.

Had shipbuilding costs not risen so high that shipowners lost confidence in capital expenditures on new vessels, and had freight rates not declined in 1949-50 so that it seemed that new vessels might have to work in uneconomic conditions, many of the ships now in various stages of construction would have been launched and in service.

There is an important reserve in the American "moth-ball" fleet, a small proportion of which has already been brought back into use for supplying Japan and Korea. This reserve fleet aggregates about 14 million tons—comparing, for instance, with about 1½ million tons launched by British shipyards last year. But it takes time to refit vessels; and crews are not to be had for the asking.

So the suggestion has been made that available shipping space, inadequate to satisfy all needs, should be used more economically. Perfection is impossible in the shipping business, for only by chance can incoming and outgoing cargoes balance. But there is certainly room for improvement through better organization.

Abnormal trade conditions, such as the necessity of Britain importing coal from thousands of miles across the Atlantic ocean, aggravate the shipping problem. But even if this is necessary, it surely is not necessary for ships to return in ballast for more American coal when there are European cargoes waiting to be shipped to America.

A too-forceful stockpiling policy has evident dangers. If the British Government had to import American coal (at a freight cost in excess of the value of the coal itself) it need not have waited until the shipping shortage was acute—and then competed with its own food-buyers for space!

Despite war losses, the world's shipping tonnage has expanded from less than 70 million before the war to about 85 million. The increase should be sufficient to absorb much of the extra demand, if the space is properly used. Otherwise, the expansion of world trade will be halted by defence preparation.

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. . . But the Family Expenses Continue!

U.S. BUSINESS

NOT IN THE DEEP-FREEZE

CONFUSION worse confounded probably best describes the wage and price control muddle in Washington. Hurried conferences among economic stabilizers have been held daily to make sense out of the initial orders but their efforts still haven't produced very tangible results. Despite the Government's freeze, businessmen expect prices to continue their upward climb because of the many loopholes in the present order. Hardship cases for price and wage rises probably won't find it hard to secure relief under the lenient economic philosophy still prevailing in Washington.

—Wheeler

WAGE STABILIZER: *Cyrus Ching's policy allows for upward adjustment.*

Dr. Edwin Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors sums the situation up this way: "Prices have not gone into the deep-freeze locker, but just back into the kitchen refrigerator where the kids come in and open the door every time they want a snack."

Aluminum:

RED HERRING

THE STATE DEPARTMENT evidently feels that the recent headline rumors and unsubstantiated charges about Canadian aluminum reaching Iron Curtain areas should be scotched once and for all.

A representative was sent to the Celler monopoly hearing to explain that Canada has the same export control program as the States. Even before the hearing, the head of Reynolds Metals Co., Richard Reynolds Jr., had conceded that the amount of Canadian metal sent to the satellites last year was relatively small. He defensively added that "it isn't the quantity, it's the principle."

The really significant part of the State official's testimony was that sites in Canada and the United States should be considered impartially in expanding aluminum for the defence effort. The U.S., he asserted, can obtain aluminum from Canada as easily as from plants in the United States. It may turn out that Washington really is interested in the British Columbia project. At least that inference could be read between the lines of the ever cautious phraseology of the State Department.

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U.K. BUSINESS

Policy:

SUPPLY OR USE?

WITH THE country facing a £4.7 billion rearmament program over the next three years, Prime Minister Attlee had a warning for the House of Commons. To achieve the rearmament objective, he said, "we shall have to re-impose many of the controls used during the war." He indicated three measures that would probably be resorted to: (1) Make it impossible for workers in particular jobs to leave without permission of the Ministry of Labor; (2) Direct labor from civilian to war production; (3) Weaken the grip of trade unions on certain industries by reducing their monopoly on jobs with those industries. Tighter regulations on raw materials were also promised.

The Prime Minister's grim picture of things to come will probably stimulate the argument that has been going on in Britain since the Korean War and its consequences brought new inflationary pressures. The argument has been between the advocates of direct control of prices and spending and those who favor central monetary control as a means of combatting inflation.

Lessons of World War II are not conclusive. It can hardly be said that the extensive controls imposed then failed in their purpose. Inflation persisted, but it did not get out of hand. Critics of the last war method say, however, that the same result could have been achieved with much less expenditure of administrative effort if the various governments had had the courage—indeed the financial integrity—to discipline the supply of money as well as its use.

They argue that governments, being big borrowers, don't decide objectively on the controls to be imposed—direct regulation of consumption and prices or central monetary control. The latter method, since it is accompanied by a rise in interest rates through the medium of the central bank rate, makes it more expensive for the government to borrow money. Governments, therefore, have a vested interest in low interest rates. These at least fail to discourage private spending on capital account, and may even encourage it at the very time it should be curtailed.

On the other hand, proponents of direct controls say there is nothing precise about the effects of central monetary control. It's based on the assumption that people will respond in the right way and in a great enough degree to more severe credit regulations. The response *should* be as wanted, but there is nothing to *make* it so. Besides it may take too long to operate.

It is surprising that Britain, a "controlled" economy, has actually lagged behind the U.S. in applying either direct or central monetary controls. As far as central monetary control is concerned, U.K. is almost the only Western country that has failed to make a gesture in this direction.

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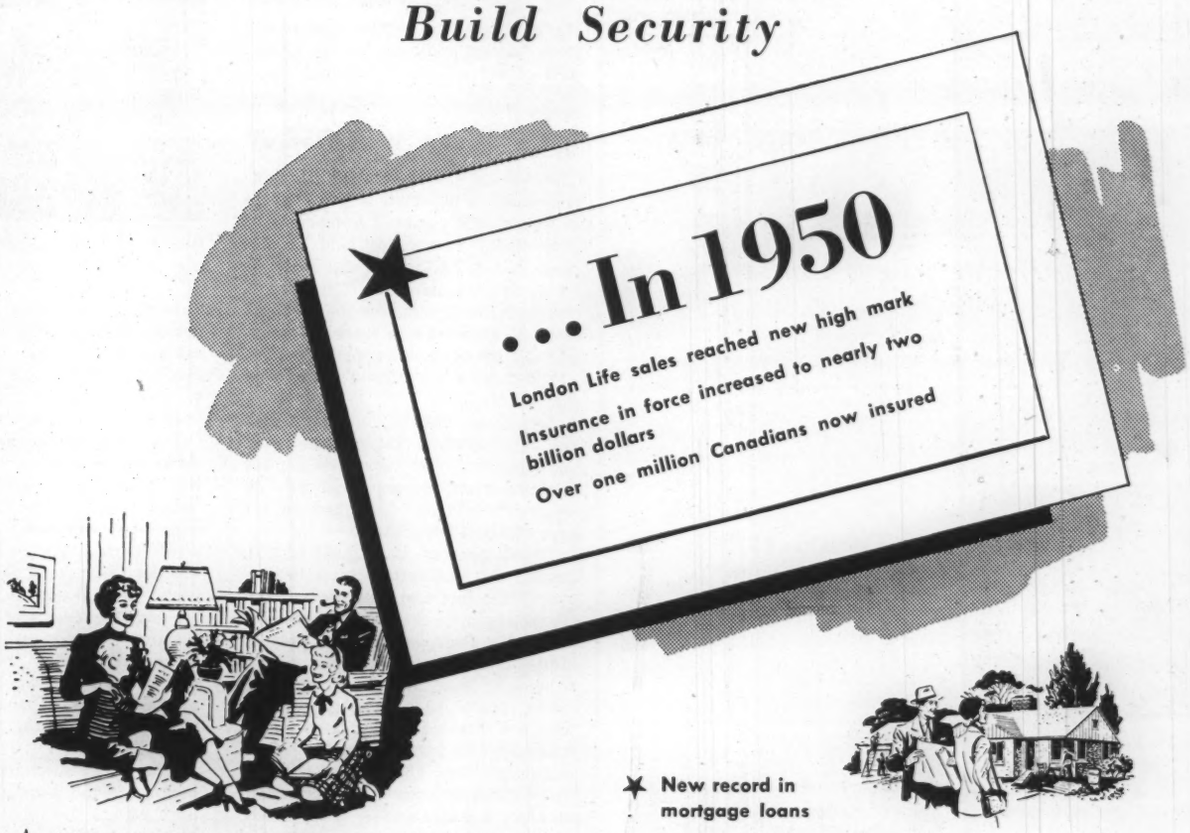
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Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1950 totalled more than $21,800,000, with payments to living policyholders more than two and one-half times the amount paid in death claims.

★ **New record in mortgage loans**

Mortgage loans totalling more than $32,000,000 were made during 1950. This is by far the largest amount loaned on mortgages by the Company in a single year. A very high proportion of this money went to provide new homes for people across Canada. There are now more than 18,000 individual mortgage loans in effect.

The assets of the Company, principally mortgages and government, municipal, and industrial bonds, are now over $345,000,000. Of this amount, Surplus Funds now stand at $23,599,000, providing an additional measure of security to policyholders.

The combination of financial strength, low net cost to policyholders, and service by selected and skilled representatives accounts for the London Life's continued progress and its present outstanding position.

For a more detailed account of the Company's activities in 1950, write to the London Life head office, or call one of our branch offices, for a copy of the Annual Report booklet.

London Life Insurance Company

Head Office - London, Canada

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Bigger Bites

INCREASES in costs and in taxes and growing inability of many consumers to pay high prices will make for narrower profit margins for many companies this year. Direct price controls would strengthen this probability. Businessmen who voice this expectation are becoming alarmed by the rising pressure of costs, viewed against the steadily climbing cost-of-living index (172.5 on Jan. 2) and the labor union campaign against governmental wage limitation.

Because of stepped-up rearmament and high civilian demand, the overall volume of Canadian production will probably be larger than ever this year. But many producers not on "essential" work (meaning for essential civilian as well as defence needs) and who are unable to convert their operations to the new requirements, will have difficulty in carrying on. The scarcity of technically-trained workers threatens to become acute and to rival the materials shortages in seriousness.

Department store sales continue to show gains over a year ago, with durable goods in heavy demand. Widening small-investor participation in the stock market indicates public awareness of the inflationary trend.

—UN Photo

WELFARE *chief Martin: The motive was humanitarian as well as practical.*

Policy:

BOOST UP

CANADA'S shortage of skilled workers, which is expected to grow worse in future, lent a note of immediacy to a three-day conference held in Toronto last week. It was the Federal-Provincial Rehabilitation Conference, designed to coordinate on a national scale all agencies now working on rehabilitation of handicapped civilians, and to disclose the gaps which exist in these services.

Attracting officials from three Federal Government departments and delegates from all 10 provinces, the conference may be a prelude to a civilian rehabilitation program on the part of the Government.

Department of Labor officials attending the conference made no secret of the fact that they are interested in tapping a new source of manpower for their decreasing supply of industrial workers. However, this is secondary, they say, to the humanitarian motive, that of helping people who are disabled to find a niche for themselves in industry, making them self-supporting. They point out that the conference was originally scheduled for a much earlier date, before any hint of a manpower shortage, and has had to be postponed on numerous occasions.

No one knows exactly how many handicapped persons there are in Canada. Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, sets the figure at about 900,000, based on a recent sickness survey. Even the census this year will not indicate exactly how many of the disabled can be rehabilitated so that they can serve full-time in industry. It will only give over-all figures.

But with prospects of a steadily dwindling supply of manpower, and with occupations which require more brawn than brain—but which are highly paid—drawing skilled workers away from their trades, it is little wonder that the Labor Department wishes to find out what can be done. Among the handicapped, the labor turnover is small, they are not required to serve in the armed forces, and they have proven themselves less accident-prone than the average worker. They make good prospects for skilled labor.

The two other interested departments are the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Department of Health and Welfare. DVA's interest stems from the fact that their rehabilitation centres for veterans are not now operating at full capacity. They might be used for rehabilitating civilians.

The conference will reveal what has been done, and what is still to be

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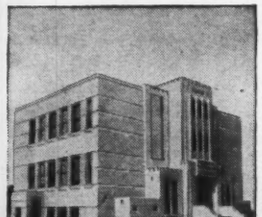

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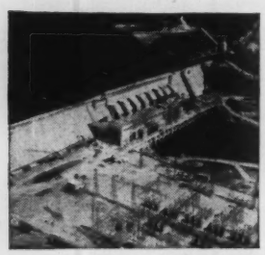

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By Order of the Board.

J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 29, 1951.

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done, and will give Canada a comparison with similar rehabilitation schemes in other countries. The presence of officials from Government departments indicates that Ottawa is at least ready to dip a toe in to test the water, if not yet ready for a plunge into a full-fledged civilian rehabilitation scheme.

OTTAWA & SUN LIFE

AT THE MEETING of stockholders of the Sun Life Insurance Co. on Feb. 13th, Harold Allen of New York will make public the "suggestions" which he has already made to the management. Allen is the investment broker of New York whose large purchases of Sun Life stock during the past twelve months have caused all the rumors about control of the company passing to the United States.

Last week he visited Ottawa and talked with Finance Minister Abbott and K. R. MacGregor, Associate Superintendent of Insurance. Allen later issued a statement in which he said that he had bought Sun Life shares "because I have great faith in the Canadian Government". He added: "I have no interest in acquiring control of the company . . . Control of the company is in Canada, and I was advised by the management that approximately 69 per cent of the stock was held by Canadians. My suggestions would help create a larger percentage of shareholders in Canada, and Canada would retain control . . . That is where it belongs even though 48 per cent of the business is in the United States".

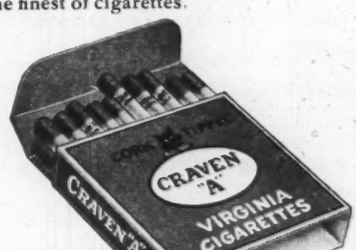
In Allen's talks in Ottawa, SN is reliably informed, no question was raised about the forthcoming legislation to amend the Insurance Companies Act. The legislation, promised by Abbott last November, will be designed to restrict the proportion of profits from participating business which may be paid to shareholders. Since 1910 the law has limited shareholders' dividends from participating business to 10 per cent. Since then the business has grown enormously but shares outstanding, in the case of Sun Life, are still only 20,000; though a share-spilt at the forthcoming meeting may increase this tenfold.

If the shareholders had taken the full 10 per cent allowed by the law, their dividends—and the value of the shares—would have increased out of recognition. Actually all companies in a similar position have, of their own policy, kept dividends from participating business far below this legal limit: in the case of Sun Life to about 2½ per cent. The new legislation, designed to protect the policy-holders, will ensure that existing practise continues and give it statutory force.

The Government, SN understands, has no intention of postponing or changing the promised legislation; but equally there is no intention of taking legislative action to keep control of Sun Life in Canada. It is believed in Ottawa that the company itself can ensure this.

For sterling quality give me *Craven 'A'*

For me, Craven 'A' quality is a positive guarantee of smoking pleasure. Cool to the tongue—kind to the throat—every Craven 'A' brings me the satisfaction assured by a standard of quality which has won world-fame for the finest of cigarettes.



CRAVEN PLAIN—without cork tips—same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

Craven 'A' will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Agnew-Surpass SHOE STORES LIMITED

47TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1, 1951, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business January 31, 1951.
By Order of the Board.

K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ontario, January 26, 1951

BROTHERHOOD WEEK
FEBRUARY 18-25, 1951
Sponsored by The National Conference of Christians and Jews

It is through fraternity that liberty is saved.
—Victor Hugo

70 years with one purpose ...policyowners' security

North American Life reports continued financial strength to its 140,000 policyowners at the close of its 70th year. The enterprising Canadians who founded the Company in the horse and buggy days of 70 years ago had but one purpose—the lifetime security of the policyowners and their families. That singleness of purpose has been a guiding principle since 1881.

Every day North American Life policyowners are benefiting from their protection in this Mutual Company. In 1950, policyowners and beneficiaries received $7,812,866, bringing the 70 year total of policy benefits to over $163,000,000. For the future, the Company holds over $144,000,000 in assets to meet obligations to policyowners who own life insurance and annuities totalling over $621,000,000.

The 70th Annual Report at a Glance

New Assurance and Annuities arranged	$ 88,350,772
Net Life Insurance and Annuities in force (Increase $67,652,263)	$621,988,890
Total Premiums Received	$ 17,506,557
Payments to Policyowners and Beneficiaries	$ 7,812,866
Liabilities to Policyowners and Others	$136,611,374
Special Reserves and Surplus Funds	$ 7,419,321
Total Assets (Increased $11,759,505)	$144,030,695

The complete Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

ESTABLISHED 1881 A MUTUAL COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

INSURANCE

SASKATCHEWAN PLAN

SASKATCHEWAN'S compulsory automobile insurance scheme operated with an estimated loss of $200,000 during the 1950-51 licence year, according to Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines who is Minister in charge of the Government Insurance Office.

The loss will be covered out of the more than $1,000,000 in reserves held in the auto insurance account.

The future policy for the automobile insurance plan will be laid before the Legislature at the current session, but it has already been decided that there will be no increases in premiums during the coming year.

"As a matter of fact," explained Fines, "the Government is so confident of the success of its plan that Saskatchewan motorists will find further improvements in their coverage as of April 1 this year."

The estimated income for the 1950 licence year was $2,260,000 and the estimated outgo $2,460,000.

Figures for Answers

Fines produced the figures as part of a reply to a published report of a legislative committee of the State of North Dakota which investigated various auto insurance schemes, including the one in Saskatchewan.

This committee found that coverage was provided in Saskatchewan for private passenger cars at a loss which in turn was made up by the profit on charges made against commercial vehicles.

Although the committee did not make a finding on the point, it reported that Saskatchewan individuals had testified that political influence had entered into a substantial number of claims settlements. Insurance Office officials had told the committee that such had been attempted but they denied they had been influenced.

Indirect Subsidy

One finding of the committee was that private insurance companies were indirectly subsidizing the Government insurance scheme. Wherever a motorist held private insurance coverage, as well as the compulsory Government coverage, first call was required to be made against the private insurance company in the event of an accident claim.

The committee had estimates placed before it that this amount might be $400,000 annually, but without settling upon a figure, concluded that it would be a "substantial amount and would have an important bearing on the financial solvency of the Government operation."

Fines contended that the prime function of the Saskatchewan Government scheme was to "provide the people of the province as a whole with insurance at cost."

He said the Government "never attempted to provide particular groups with insurance at cost." He admitted that records showed that some groups were paying more than cost while others were benefitting from the Government's rates.

—William Thomson

—CP

BRIDGE TRAGEDY

IN THE early morning of January 31 residents of Three Rivers, Que., thought they heard an earthquake. The noise was four big spans of the Duplessis Bridge across the St. Maurice River crashing into the water. Four men crossing the bridge in their cars died in the icy water. Photo shows the bare concrete piers and debris lying on the ice of the river. Explanations of the collapse ran from "sabotage" to "graft".

Honored on All Continents

- the Colours of the R.C.A.F. !

The King's Colour of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Colour of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

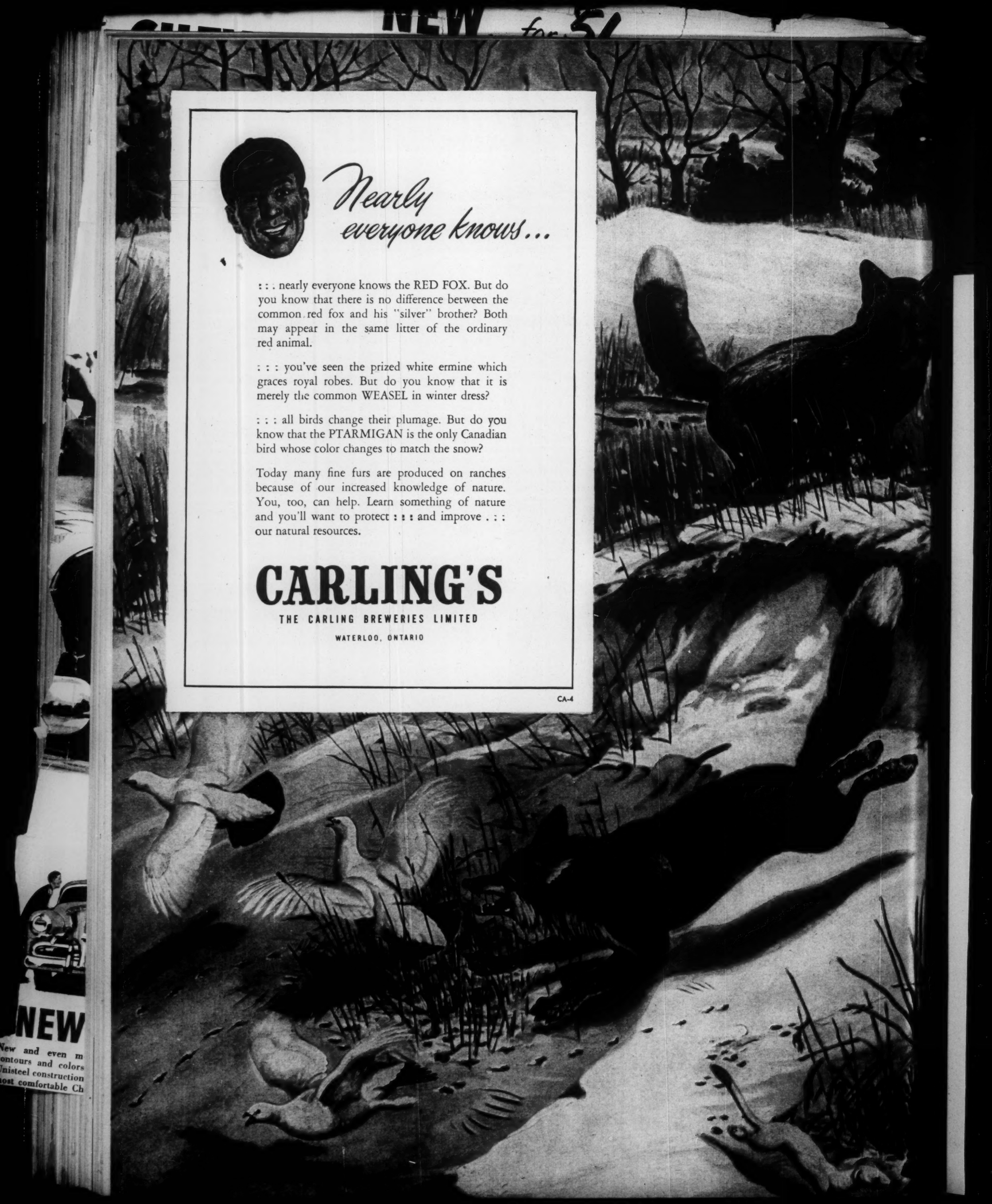
R.C.A.F. planes and crews have rendered distinguished service in all parts of the world. With a tradition for trained competence and daring, the Royal Canadian Air Force has earned the world's respect – as well as the admiration and confidence of every Canadian.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is a vital arm in the defence of our own land, and in the part Canada must be prepared to play in the protection of world freedom by the United Nations.

To meet the growing obligations of the times, Canada's expanding Air Force has immediate openings – in all branches – for men who are able and ready to live up to its traditions – and to win the high rewards which its service offers.

IF THIS CONCERNS YOU, WRITE FOR THE BOOKLET
"A PLAN FOR YOUR FUTURE" TO TRAINING COMMAND, R.C.A.F. TRENTON, ONT.
OR NORTH WEST AIR COMMAND, R.C.A.F. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Royal Canadian Air Force


Nearly everyone knows...
: : : nearly everyone knows the RED FOX. But do you know that there is no difference between the common red fox and his "silver" brother? Both may appear in the same litter of the ordinary red animal.
: : : you've seen the prized white ermine which graces royal robes. But do you know that it is merely the common WEASEL in winter dress?
: : : all birds change their plumage. But do you know that the PTARMIGAN is the only Canadian bird whose color changes to match the snow?
Today many fine furs are produced on ranches because of our increased knowledge of nature. You, too, can help. Learn something of nature and you'll want to protect : : : and improve . : : our natural resources.
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